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East Europe Report

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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AWP MONTHLY ON ROLE OF PROPAGANDA

AU160737 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE No 3 in Albanian Mar 87 pp 31-42

[Muharrem Xhafa article: 'Propaganda Should Respond to the Dynamic Development and Mobilization for the Fulfillment of Tasks in All Fields']

[Excerpt] The production front currently constitutes the most vital front of our socialist construction. The problems pertaining to the economy as a whole and, in particular, those pertaining to plan fulfillment therefore constitute the major direction of the party's propaganda work.

Propaganda must argue and make it clearer to all, primarily, that the planned tasks in the current 5-year plan are of considerable magnitude, but also completely feasible; that they are being fulfilled under conditions of a vicious inimical blockade and encirclement, but also that the difficulties arising from this encirclement and blockade can be overcome through a persistent effort and a militant spirit, finding new ways and means of increasing production and by combatting petty bourgeois plaintiveness and complaints, as well as all bureaucratic procrastination and routine work.

The party and Comrade Enver have made a profound and all-round analysis of the problem of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and our propaganda has dealt with this subject extensively. However, the creation of a complete and realistic understanding of this encirclement remains a very important current and future task of our propaganda. Narrow and one-sided concepts are observed not infrequently: there is a greater appreciation of the pressure and influence of the encirclement mainly as regards the field of ideology, culture, and education, and less so in the field of the economy; consequently, the struggle to confront it in this field is sometimes not waged properly.

It is obvious to all that the bourgeois-revisionist world has not reconciled itself and cannot reconcile itself to the construction of socialism in Albania. It is exerting pressure toward our country and is trying to hinder our progress in all fields by all the means available to it: and it is exerting pressure and trying to hinder us also in the field of the economy. We certainly do not expect anything else from the bourgeois-revisionist world. But it is our duty to properly appreciate this pressure and to overcome it successfully. But how? By getting the job done and by confronting whatever situation may be facing us

with a lofty consciousness, willpower, and undaunted determination, as well as knowledge and ability. For example, when capitalists fail to deliver a factory on time and in conformity with contracts, our people must think hard about how to fill the gap that has been created; when the capitalists exercise their blockade by refusing to buy our goods or wanting to buy them at a low price, the concern of the workers class must be to find ways or increasing the export of those goods which are in demand in world markets, and so forth. This is our road of honor and we have considerable and inexhaustible reserves to be able to do this.

Particular stress must be placed in this context in clarifying even more completely certain problems related to the implementation of the principle of building socialism relying on our own resources and efforts. Our party has always been guided by this Marxist-Leninist principle and has made very clear the importance of its implementation for the destinies of the construction of socialism in our country. However, practice shows that people need to create a more complete, profound, and sound understanding concerning the implementation of this principle, because it is a fact that there are cases, in our daily practice, of the lack of a proper understanding and implementation of this principle. The party has stressed, for example, that we must be guided by the principle of self-reliance in resolving problems and implementing tasks not only at a national level, but also at district and enterprise level. Every brigade, squad, and individual worker must, in fact, be guided by this principle. One cannot say, however, that a proper understanding of this exists in those districts, enterprises, workers collectives, brigades, or among those individual workers who fail to fulfill their respective plans, who do not concern themselves with finding ways of increasing exports, reducing imports, and of effecting savings in the use of imported raw and other materials and of replacing them with domestic ones, who consume more than they produce, and who fail to meet the needs of the people for various agricultural and livestock products out of their own resources.

The propaganda media are also required to clarify better and more profoundly the fact that the implementation of the principle of complete self-reliance also indicates our strength and is a reflection of genuine freedom and independence, a sign of the rejection of all foreign dependency, and a reflection of confidence in our progress. The implementation of this principle is not at all a sign of isolation, self-imposed or otherwise, from the rest of the world, as the imperialists and modern revisionists are striving to present the question. Through their wiles and cajolery, their purpose is to divert Albania from the correct course, from the course of genuine socialism, and compel her to be dominated by them. Our country maintains diplomatic relations with 105 other states. It has economic, cultural, and scientific relations with many of them. The policy and stand of our party and state are supported by the proletariat and the peoples of all continents.

It is natural that our development on this course of complete self-reliance should meet some temporary difficulties, but they can be overcome. This can be achieved not by stretching our hand to the bourgeois or revisionist capitalist states for credits and loans, but by fulfilling the planned tasks through our own efforts. Only by progressing on this road, through a greater engagement at work and by constantly raising production, can our increased well-being and invincible defense be further raised and strengthened through our own efforts and the sweat of our brows.

SYMPOSIUM AT MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

AU221900 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 15 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[ATA report: "Symposium Devoted to the Marxist-Leninist Theoretical Thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha on Vigilance" held in Tirana on 14 April]

[Text] Yesterday morning the Ministry of Internal Affairs organized a symposium in the hall of the Army House of this ministry, devoted to the Marxist-Leninist theoretical thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha on vigilance, and the tasks set by Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Ninth Party Congress.

Taking part were cadres of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other workers of the internal affairs organs, as well as guests from educational and scientific institutions, etc.

Also present were Comrade Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; Comrade Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of internal affairs; Comrade Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of people's defense; Comrade Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the District Party Committee, and other comrades.

The session was opened by Hysen Shahu, deputy minister of internal affairs.

Comrade Hekuran Isai delivered a paper entitled "The Role of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the Creation, Training, and Maintenance of the Purity of the Internal Affairs Organs and the Duties Set by the Report of Comrade Ramiz Alia to the Ninth Party Congress." Among other things he stressed that the theoretical and practical energy, the organizational and guiding spirit of Comrade Enver Hoxha shone in the entire work of the internal affairs organs too, which he created, organized, trained, and led with farsightedness as one of the weapons of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a shield of the new socialist order. After speaking about the path of development of these organs from the time of the National Liberation War onward, he made clear that these organs differ radically from the organs of espionage, the police, etc., found in regimes opposed to the people, and stressed that the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha laid down that the entire activity of the internal affairs organs must be guided by and imbued with the general line of the party and the fundamental principles which embody the highest interests of the people and the homeland.

He then dwelt upon the need to strengthen the leading role of the party in the organs of internal affairs. In alliance with and relying powerfully upon the broad working masses, which, as Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the Ninth Party Congress, "constitutes one of the chief duties of the party and of the commandants of these organs.

Later Comrade Hekuran Isai said that the theoretical thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha was also decisive in creating the method of work of the organs of internal affairs, underlining the importance of raising the qualitative level of study in the struggle against complacency with average standards, so that the staff of these organs will be trained and prepared from every viewpoint, politically, ideologically, educationally, militarily, and professionally. He stressed the contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha in maintaining the purity of the internal affairs organs, and the importance of the tasks facing these organs in supporting the instruments of the party and people in defending the homeland and socialism.

The Ninth Party Congress, he said later, set forth the task of raising to a high level the work of the organs of internal affairs, which is closely tied to many factors of the present situation and with the class struggle at home and abroad. This demands more refined direction, organization and capability on the part of cadres and sections in all sectors, and exact and fast solutions to problems, while styles and methods must be considered as subject to change and refinement, and while new and contemporary scientific methods must be sought out and applied.

In conclusion, Comrade Hekuran Isai said that our unforgettable leader and commandant, Comrade Enver Hoxha, left to us organs of internal affairs which are loyal and capable in the defense of our socialist homeland. It is our task, under the leadership of the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, to strengthen and further perfect these organs, to make them always vigilant and ready, beloved by the people, in the struggle against enemies and wrongdoers, as Comrade Enver taught us.

The paper "The Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Ninth Party Congress for Ensuring the Leading Role of the Party in All the Work of the Internal Affairs Organs" was delivered by Koco Orgocka, secretary of the Party Committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in collaboration with Hasan Leka, candidate of science, and Ilo Manushi. Zylyftar Ramizi, deputy minister of internal affairs, with Astrit Mecaaj as co-author, presented the paper "The Thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Tasks Set by the Ninth Party Congress for the Implementation of the Line of the Masses in Performing Duties."

There were also 14 contributions to the session, which, in the light of the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha and the tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress, discussed problems concerning the correct conduct of the class war in the labor process, objectively and in the spirit of the party; the strict and responsible enforcement of military discipline; the constant struggle against signs of bureaucracy, liberalism, and nepotism; the detection, prevention, and timely eradication of hostile and delinquent

activity; the sharpening of vigilance in the defense of the state borders; preventive and educative work with people; the awareness and rigorous enforcement of socialist legality and labor norms; raising the academic level of the teaching work in the college of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, etc.

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CHERNOBYL, ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS DISCUSSED

AU220756 Tirana BASHIKIMI in Albanian 17 Apr 87 p 4

[N. Roshi article: "The Heavy Shadow of Chernobyl"]

[Text] Chernobyl, a small town near Kiev, has for the past year been a symbol of nuclear disaster. The cloud of radioactivity which rose into the sky from one of the reactors at the nuclear power station there also spread to Scandinavian countries, and even to a large number of the countries on our continent. The name of Chernobyl is still mentioned often in radio and television news broadcasts and in press commentaries, not only because of the great harm done to human health and the environment, but because of the still-present consequences of radioactivity.

For some days the public in the FRG, Finland, Sweden, Austria, Denmark, France, and Switzerland, have been greatly worried by increased doses of radioactivity, especially of iodine 131. Health organizations have issued assurances that the level has still not exceeded the danger point. But the concern remains.

The West German press ascribes the cause of a fresh accident in a Soviet nuclear power station. Moscow denies it. The last nuclear test performed by the Soviet Union in the middle of March is blamed. Scientific studies to determine the cause go on. However, the general opinion is that the consequences of the Chernobyl accident have substantially contributed to this increase in radioactivity.

Public opinion is seriously worried, in the first place, because of the unbridled pace of the nuclear arms race of the superpowers and their military allies, and because of the fact that Chernobyl is only one among many accidents in nuclear power stations, in chemical factories, or involving the "accidental" release of atomic and hydrogen bombs from the superpowers' aircraft and submarines. To judge by statistics issued by Washington officials, between 1971 and 1984 there occurred 151 nuclear accidents (big or little Chernobyls!). As for accidents in chemical factories, through the failure to observe safety measures, there are extremely common. The pollution of the life-giving waters of the Rhine is one of the bitterest examples for a number of European countries. And two extremely serious accidents have been announced in the past 2 days in the United States. One occurred in the State of Indiana, when

a cloud of hydrochloric acid affected about 100 people and forced 4,000 others to abandon their homes. The other occurred at Salt Lake, killing one person and injuring three others, and forcing the evacuation of all inhabitants within a radius of 3 kilometers.

Finally the American press also announced that some years ago a bomber "accidentally" released two hydrogen bombs near the City of Albuquerque. It was pure chance, the papers report, that this city was not turned into a second Hiroshima. And how many such accidents occur all the time in the American Air Force and Navy. To judge by the official statistics of Washington, in the U.S. Navy alone there have been 630 accidents of this kind in the past 30 years! All this--the unbridled nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, and conventional arms race, which the superpowers attempt to conceal with hopes for agreements to be signed which will supposedly limit their weapons--goes to show the dangers posed to mankind by their aggressive militarist policies. In the report made by Comrade Ramiz Alia to the Ninth AWP Congress, it was stressed that this danger "is becoming more acute and could one day become a real catastrophe, when it is realized that their devices can be set in motion not only consciously, but through human error, or a failure in the technology in which they increasingly place their trust. A typical example is the accident of the American "Challenger" spaceship and the Soviet nuclear power station at Chernobyl.

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BOURGEOIS-REVISIONIST 'ANTICULTURE' CONDEMNED

AU151051 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Mar 87 pp 71-78

[Qemal Xhaka article: "The Subcultural Revolution--A Reflection of the Deep Crisis of Modern Bourgeois-Revisionist Art and Society"]

[Excerpts] At its Ninth Congress our party delivered another strong blow against terrorism, which represents one of the most typical features of modern bourgeois-revisionist society. Once again our party uncovered and unmasked terrorism as a social phenomenon, an ideological concept, and a political practice, and showed to the whole world that the AWP has always been and will remain in irreconcilable conflict with it, in both theory and practice.

"As a social phenomenon," Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the AWP Ninth Congress, "terrorism has been spawned by the crisis and degeneration of bourgeois society, the decadence and moral disintegration of an ever-increasing number of people who live in misery and despair. As a political activity and an ideological concept, terrorism is a result of blind desperation and the total disillusionment of particular individuals, who lose their sense of perspective when faced by severe capitalist oppression and imperialist violence." (Ramiz Alia, "Report to the AWP Ninth Congress, p 147)

Terrorism, as the spawn of capitalism and its superstructure and institutions, has also today enveloped esthetic and literary thinking, the whole of modern bourgeois-revisionist culture and the arts, in their form and content. One of the typical signs of this kind, which we will discuss in this article, is the idealist world-view of the "subcultural revolution," which gave birth to one of the most destructive and retrograde currents in modern bourgeois-revisionist art and literature--"anticulture."

"Anticulture" is an irrationalist current of thought, expressing the crisis of philosophical and esthetic thinking among the modern monopolist bourgeoisie. The main theoretical and esthetic propositions of this philosophy are inspired by idealism, and formalism and mysticism are among its general features.

At first "anticulture" arose in the USA and included the cultural and artistic creativity which took shape under the influence of the anarchist movements of the "beatniks," "hippies," and "yippies." It spread quickly from the United States of America to other capitalist and revisionist countries and became a

fashionable life-style, especially among young people. Today, when the world capitalist system is enveloped by a deep economic crisis and when open reactionary tendencies of the bourgeoisie in the ideological field are becoming increasingly pronounced, "anticulture" has become a modish world-view.

The ideas of "anticulture" deny in a metaphysical way realist art and its centuries old traditions, and reject the great progressive artists who created this art. According to the theoreticians of "anticulture" it is absurd, if you have the novels of Joyce, Proust, and Faulkner, to use the novels of Balzac and Tolstoy as models. The same thing has also happened in the revisionist Soviet Union. The works of Gorkiy, Aleksey Tolstoy, Ostrovskiy, etc, have been thrust into oblivion and have given way to Pasternak, Akhmatova, Tsvetaeva, etc. Inspired by such dismissive ideas toward the finest creations of the past, a certain Kampf has gone so far as to call upon the adherents of "anticulture" to uproot the very foundations of classical art, "not to leave it in peace for a moment," "to burn the theaters, break the sculptures, poison the foundations with acid, throw mud at the walls of libraries" and similar acts of vandalism. (L. Kampf, "The Interpretation of the Art of the Left," Milan, 1983)

The spokesmen of "anticulture" declare themselves against cultivated art in general, because they support such spontaneous improvisations of artistic primitivism as "folk art," which is a reworking and distorted modernist adaptation of popular folklore, "pop art," a chaotic assembly of ordinary objects presented as a work of art, "happenings," a series of artificially arranged scenes without logical connection with each other, performed in the streets and squares of large cities, "the art of the impossible," which includes competitions such as races in digging and filling graves, "new rock," etc, etc. "Street poetry" is very widespread in "anticulture," and sets itself against true, realist poetry.

The range of the spontaneous improvisations of "anticulture" is endless. In our present times it continues to be enriched in our present times by new "discoveries" of the most absurd kinds that can be imagined, but always in conflict with realist and progressive world art.

"Anticulture" spreads its poison before a great audience, in the squares and streets of large cities, in a "natural" auditorium filled with hundreds of thousands of people. Through trickery it aims to intoxicate and excite people, to create in them an abnormal psychic state, an uncontrollable ecstasy and euphoria, with the aim of "liberating" them from "social taboos" and returning them to a primitive state, to the era of prehistoric man.

"Anticulture" aims to attain this "collective drunkenness" among people through the demented and frenetic rhythms of "folk music" and "new rock," through jazz orchestras, the yells, shrieks, and wails of singers, the epileptic sighings and pantings of "street" poets, and the alarming surprises of "pop art," through the magic of mystics and all kinds of fanatics whose "spirit is possessed by God," etc, etc.

All the banal productions of "anticulture," alongside those of "standardized mass art" (Western films and comics, pornographic and adventure literature, variety shows and cabarets, photo-novels and illustrated magazines, artistic advertisements and fashions, etc), all this cultural aggression has as its main objective the manipulation of people's consciousness. It aims to obliterate their sense of distinction between the truth and lies, between what is real and what is fictional.

'Bourgeois ideologists,' Comrade Ramiz Alia said at the Ninth AWP Congress, 'exalt to the skies alienated and deformed capitalist man, a kind of man whose aim in life is profit and money, who is guided in all his behavior by egotism and individualism, who replaces honesty with hypocrisy, and humanism with cynicism.' (Ramiz Alia, 'Report to the Ninth AWP Congress, p 158) 'Anticulture' too does this, on an even greater scale and with colossal destructive effect on people's consciousness, with its music, painting, sculpture, literature, theater, architecture, cinema, and other genres. Alcoholism and crime, nudity and hysterical orgies, vandalism and sadism, desertion of the family and school, the idolization of religious cults and striptease, the use of narcotics, and bohemian ways of life—all these things are its main ingredients. And all this goes to distract the attention of the masses from the bitter reality of capitalist slavery. To this end it also uses mysticism on a broad scale, in both form and content; we find it in many works, from tales from the Bible adapted for the present day, down to flying saucers and fortune-telling horoscopes, from tales of magic and wizards down to asceticism, withdrawal from society and self-isolation in forests, jungles, and on mountain heights.

Meanwhile, business profits are the main motive power which also drives the "anticulture" market. All its genres have been transformed today into an actual industry, whose capitalist owners extract large profits. It is enough to mention one example here. For the American television film in hundreds of episodes, "Dynasty," which has recently been shown in many bourgeois-revisionist countries, as the film's producers and promoters themselves admit, the profits run to astronomical figures, which even the companies of the military industry could envy. The large USA television companies produce hundreds of such films each year. 'Dynasty' is a film advertising the American way of life, filled with vulgar and rude scenes from "anticulture," with adventurist and sadistic heroes and drugged cinema stars. The content of "Dynasty" is thoroughly pervaded with the ideas of "anticulture," such as the "overcoming" of differences between the sexes, pornography, striptease, etc. as well as reactionary neo-Freudian ideas.

All the tendencies of bourgeois decadence follow one model; at first they erupt with a great deal of commotion, but when fashion overtakes them they vanish quietly and other fashions take their place. But they are all alien to true art, to art and literature which forms educational and aesthetic values for man and the human race, and which aids the progress of human society. The creators of this kind of "culture," which debases and degrades the personality, are always punished by history and thrust into eternal oblivion.

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CSO: 2020/90

'ALIEN MANIFESTATIONS' AMONG YOUNGER GENERATION

AU281735 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Apr 87 pp 2-3

[Prof Hamit Beqja article: "Intellectual Culture and Moral Qualities"]

[Excerpts] The intellectual culture of our socialist society has undergone rapid and high growth in all its fundamental aspects, political and ideological, academic, technical, and professional, and not only among the younger generation, but among all the working people. Now it finds itself on a path of accelerated progress. The tendency toward permanent education is growing rapidly, as is, alongside it, the great stream of daily information, which is assuming colossal proportions.

Our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have constantly stressed that our new personality develops his own rich spiritual world, but is leavened with revolutionary ideals and pure moral virtues, and a new collective kind of psychology. But new qualities blaze their trails through many difficulties in this field, and through the process of a long and harsh ideological class war. As long as there are still insufficient material goods, the objective conditions still remain for the arousal of individualistic psychology and narrow personal interests which are at the heart of antisocialist and bourgeois morality. The more painful and laborious the birth of a new socialist society is, the greater and more evident are its growing pains, and the harsher and more complicated is the struggle against the pressure of antisocialist morality. All the more so, when many alien influences join the struggle.

The ever broader and better education of the younger generation also demands an ever higher level of culture and morality of a communist character. It is in the first place a question of awakening ideals and a healthy revolutionary motivation in life, work and study, but it also involves the cultivation of civil virtues, which are closely tied to behavior and manner of life. These two things are not marching in step with the growth of intellectual culture. At a time when the younger generation is giving the homeland strength and wisdom, and is expending unstinting physical and intellectual sweat and effort for its sake, lively and healthy boys and girls with a secondary and even tertiary education, though they may talk of revolutionary motivation and ideals, nonetheless maintain these things only formally, look for easy roads through life with "cosy" and comfortable work, unilaterally choose professions which are thought of as preferred and highly-esteemed, avoid labor which is

considered difficult and try to obtain grades, high averages, and "excellent" certificates and diplomas without deserving them, even through interventions and special exceptions. In a word they blanch at difficulties and self-sacrifice and are willing to live off of their families and of society. Their motivation in work and study is shallow, pragmatic, with only immediate benefits in mind. In the final analysis, all this breeds a kind of parasitism in the younger generation.

Of course these are not the organic "inner" qualities of our younger generation. They are kept alive by the influence of the petit bourgeois mentality and psychology inherited from the past, by unhealthy parental sentimentalism, by low expectations and liberal attitudes on the part of schools and teachers, by inadequate commitment in this ideological war waged by public opinion and social organizations, and insufficient reliance on the correct administrative measures laid down by the relevant state bodies. Therefore, a frontal assault against these alien manifestations must be the order of the day.

Public opinion is often more sensitive to failures or alien manifestations in "details" of the upbringing and behavior of the younger generation. Among adults there are even alarmist voices saying that "young people are going to the dogs," "forgetting" decent habits, and cultivating impure tastes. These also have their sources in the not infrequent complaints and laments about modern youth on the part of parents, teachers, and even social activists. Sometimes they even lead to despair and disillusionment. For some there is an incomprehensible solution: that young people are on the one hand better educated and better informed, have had their eyes opened, and have every opportunity to progress, but are nevertheless, on the other hand, "more badly behaved," and "more badly brought up." This supposed relative contradiction between intellectual culture and moral qualities confuses these people themselves, and they cannot explain it. Still less do they know how to combat it in a mature and professional way.

But our party, armed with dialectical materialism, has continually explained to us these phenomena, which do indeed have their contradictory aspects. Comrade Enver Hoxha always stressed that our young people in general are well-behaved and brought up. We do not say this just to please ourselves, or to dress up reality, still less to raise some "militant" propaganda "offensive" against the bourgeois and revisionist world. We say this because it is true.

But this healthy situation in the behavior and culture of our younger generation does not rule out unpleasant anti-educational attitudes, and even signs of brutality and thuggery, and outrageous deviations, down to bastardized tendencies to imitate perverted foreign "models." In admitting this phenomenon, we do not in any way justify it; we look for its causes, and especially for ways and means to combat it.

Civil education is best cultivated at a tender age. The main center for this education is the family. Yet the family too, in the light of our present concerns, has a transitory influence. Patriarchal parental authority is declining. It is not easy to create the true parental authority which stems from the total

human personality and relies upon a personal example. So our present home upbringing is in some ways deficient, which is evident in the younger generation, especially in their behavior. Without waiting for the positive developments which will occur in this sphere, these shortcomings can only be made good through intensifying the educational work of schools, the youth organization, and other social organizations, and the whole of public opinion, at least as far as is necessary to compensate for these defects.

Nor can we forget that alien manifestations flourish primarily in the moral aspects of young people's lives. It is a delicate area, where young people can be very easily affected, where they are fragile, and not yet immune. This is all the more true where the aesthetic aspects of life are concerned, where alien manifestations can at first sight seem more "thrilling" and can be "more tempting." It would not help in the least if we were merely to take fright at these influences and simply respond to them with annoyance. Young people need to be confronted with these things through frank discussion, and must be helped to understand them, so that they come to distinguish between the wheat and chaff, to form correct and healthy tastes and ideas, and so that they become conscious of their own process of maturation and their place in the ideological class struggle.

But the problem under discussion also exists among adults. Among them, too, intellectual culture and moral qualities have increased rapidly. But we also see a lack of coordination between the two. This is not something in any way peculiar to young people.

Communist attitudes toward labor and common property have made great advances. They are among the fundamental features of the moral character of our new man. Alongside the growth in knowledge and a rising cultural level, people's zeal and enthusiasm in labor has also burst forth inexorably. However, in a country which emerges from extreme backwardness, low work productivity, poor quality, low discipline and an inadequate cultural level persist for a long time. At a time when the imposition of proletarian discipline in labor is essential for the rapid progress of the nation, we come across signs of sloth, evasions of the correct performance of every task and duty, inexcusable unpunctuality and procrastination in every sphere of life—in production, in the service sector, in the administration, in every social environment. What can we say when a sales assistant, office worker, or doctor who serves the people, or a teacher who gives classes—all jobs closely tied to people, to the masses—turns up for work late or starts "at his leisure," or "when he feels like it"? These gross violations of duty strike the eye increasingly often, the "higher" one climbs in the hierarchy of human work. Is it not a dire state of affairs, for example, when a teacher, or still worse, a college lecturer, without turning a hair, and without prior notice, and without arranging a replacement, turns up late for his classes or fails to turn up at all? Teaching is a sacred task. There is no substitute for it. And what about those who, conscious of their incompetence and mediocrity, attempt to conceal their failure with their "political record," or their family history, or their "long experience," and become the reason for stagnation and a state of deadlock in the progress of work? When healthy public opinion detects and publicly criticizes the carriers of these alien antisocialist influences, they pretend to be

offended, pretend to be innocent victims, and even go as far as to blackmail the representatives of healthy revolutionary forces.

One highly serious breach of our socialist laws and morality, an especially severe form of today's class struggle, is the harm done to common socialist property, which can go as far as theft. Those who consciously damage common property, and even more those who do so repeatedly, are the enemies of socialism and can only be combatted as such, no matter where the theft occurs. Go for a walk in the woods in the main park in Tirana! In the center of the capital you can see freshly cut trees—a truly barbaric act. The woods have always been held sacred, and especially such a national treasure as the park of Tirana, created with so much labor and effort, for whose maintenance the state spends large sums. Even worse is when the relevant administration is aware of and sees such barbarism but does nothing beyond moaning about it. In such cases, when educational measures are exhausted without result, severe administrative and punitive measures must be adopted without fail. The massacre of the woods, especially in a national park, is a crime. Here the principle that "barbarism is combatted with barbaric methods" holds good. Let us never forget Lenin's thesis that under the dictatorship of the proletariat a harsh class war is also waged on many levels, not only with pedagogical and educational measures, but also with legal and administrative measures, and outright force.

Related to such alien manifestations are other antisocialist phenomena such as bribery, favoritism, and interventions aiming at mutual benefit. In his day, Lenin anticipated that bribery would be a long-term danger which would attempt to erode and degrade a new socialist society. Both those who offer bribes and those who accept them compromise themselves and each other, are infected by the psychology of a thief and by antisocial and antisocialist motives. Not only do they themselves sink morally into the mire, but they seriously violate socialist laws and the basic principles of our social and state life.

It is often said that alien manifestations also depend upon objective factors, especially upon transient material difficulties attendant upon growth, shortages and weaknesses in production, in services, in the supply situation, and in the administration. If we were to deny the role of these factors, we would put ourselves in an antimaterialist and antidialectical position. But at the same time to justify these alien manifestations solely by the presence and influence of objective factors would be to fall into an obviously mechanical and vulgar "materialism." Surrendering to objective difficulties, while passively waiting for the "full ripeness" of objective conditions, is not and can never be a revolutionary standpoint.

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CSO: 2020/90

'PUBLIC OPINION' CONDEMNS ALIEN MANIFESTATIONS

AU141049 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Public Opinion Is Active When It Solves Problems"]

[Excerpts] Youth organizations in various districts of the country have recently undertaken a mass action of an ideological character against alien manifestations in the railroad network. Social control groups have been created in these districts and have been active in various areas; through discussions with young people, passengers, and working people on the railroads, a healthy public attitude against alien phenomena has been created and made more effective. In some areas, such as Sukth in Durres District, and Kraste and Pequin in Elbasan District, discussions were held in which young people condemned unworthy behavior and set out concrete tasks to preserve and maintain socialist property better, and to take stronger measures against any incident that may occur. As a result of this militant spirit, young people exhibiting signs of alien behavior became the object of criticism in the neighborhoods where they live and in their workplaces, and were confronted with the severe judgment of healthy public opinion. It has been precisely the effect of this severe criticism which has reduced alien phenomena to a minimum.

We begin with these facts to stress that, as was made clear at the Ninth Party Congress, the creation of a general atmosphere of irreconcilability and opposition to alien phenomena demands before anything else, an increased role for public opinion. The more militant and active public opinion is, the purer the moral complexion of our people will be, and the more it will continue to be cleansed of vestiges and influences of the ideology of the exploiting classes, century-old prejudices and old tribal laws, patriarchalism and conservatism, and individualist and petit bourgeois psychology which feeds tendencies to contribute less to society and take more out, which encourages indifference and leads people to close their eyes when they see common property usurped and damaged, when problems are solved by back-scratching and unfair interventions, and when they witness old and harmful customs still applied, and the standards of proletarian morality violated.

Let us continue with other facts. It is well-known that public opinion is very sensitive to social relationships. Its influences have consequences for good or ill. In Puke District during the past 3 years we have had dozens of

marriages within the so-called "tribe" (of course, not between blood relations) and marriages between members of different former religions. These martial ties are growing in number every day, are becoming normal, and are powerfully supported by public opinion. Good work is also being done in the regions of Shemri and Kalimash in Kukes District to combat the old concept of the tribe in martial relationships.

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CSO: 2020/90

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FASHIONS DISCUSSED

AU281132 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 18 Apr 87 p 2

[Prec Zogaj article: "The Attractiveness of Young People's Clothes"—first two paragraphs are printed in bold type]

[Excerpts] The exhibition of clothes for young people held in the Garment Production Enterprise in Tirana and in the "Student City," and organized by the Ministry of Light Industry, was well received by the masses of young people who eagerly await the appearance of the exhibited garments on the market.

The work of the youth organizations and committees for the ideoeesthetic education of young people should be thorough and continual, vigorously combatting both tendencies toward extravagant clothing, and the occasional sectarian viewpoint which equates the young people's desire to dress well with foreign fashion.

Spring increases the numbers of shoppers in clothing stores. Many of them, young people mostly, enter as customers, but come out merely having browsed. Even though the shelves, it is true, are full of shirts, skirts, trousers, shoes, knitwear, blouses, and other ready-made garments, we hear a worried sales-assistant watching the silent parade of customers in front of the goods—"Fussy, these young people." It is not his fault. He is worried about turnover. But it is no good blaming those who are "fussy." It would be better to say that boys and girls have defined their tastes for dressing comfortably and attractively. They have higher expectations in terms of colors, styles, cut and finish, so that their clothes suit the age of the wearer and the season. This is a natural thing. Tastes in clothing move in step with culture and are an inseparable part of culture. Young people do not like the ordinary, and this pleases everybody. The clothing stores show clearly that the imagination of tailors and designers of clothing and textiles usually does not keep pace with the tastes of young people, who more often go to fabric stores, custom tailors, and occasionally to private tailors. This tendency, apart from the occasional snob or follower of cheap crazes, shows that there is no compromising tastes. Meanwhile, these healthy and developing tastes in clothing exert pressure upon production and retail enterprises.

The imaginative quest for lightweight, comfortable, and attractive clothes is in itself a lesson in taste. But this does not mean that we can leave clothes

to "speak for themselves" while we, the youth organization, remain silent. The creation of sound concepts of beauty is a constant task for our organization. Recently at the Higher Institute of Arts a young girl who had permitted herself to dress in extravagant fashion in the name of "evolving tastes" was criticized by a wall newspaper. Public opinion supported this criticism, but there was no lack of discussion of where the boundary between fashion and extravagance lay.

In the meantime a letter has come to this paper from a final year student at the "Zylyftar Veleshnja" Technical Secondary School in Berat. This girl student tells of a case in which a teacher on duty took a severe view of some girls, thinking they were dressed according to "fashion," although public opinion did not agree. This poses us the questions: What do we understand by fashion in clothing? Can fashion be considered a bad thing? etc. The editorial board will reply to the discussion at the Institute of Arts, and to the question from the girl from Berat, by publishing the thoughts of an esthetician in the next issue. The editorial board also welcomes various opinions from parents and young people.

The party, in seeking to make our people attractive and cheerful in their external appearance, has constantly stressed that criticism should be aimed at both the liberalism of those who seek to label certain styles of clothing as "the taste of the times," as well as the sectarianism of those who want to label the true taste of the times as "foreign fashions." For these people's tastes, the wardrobes of a grandfather, his son, and grandson, of a mother and her daughter, are all the same, as long as the members of a family are all the same size. They detect "foreign fashions" in velvet and blue jeans, and even sometimes in the wearing of spectacles. They look at a seam down a young man's trousers and think he must have cabbages in his head. Discussions, debates, and articles on this problem are of educational value. The market, as we said, plays its own part. What young people want is to enter shops selling ready-made clothes, just to browse--and to come out as customers.

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CSO: 2020/90

"SHALLOWNESS" IN ART AND LITERATURE DEPLORED

AU042024 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 26 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Active Force and Prospects of Society--A Source of Inspiration"]

[Excerpt] Our literature and arts, whose task is to depict the reality of our dynamic development, and which are based upon the faithful portrayal of the life of the people, on the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia and the decisions of this plenum, once again are struck by that strong and permanent tie that binds the party with the destinies of the people; they sense its inexhaustible strength, which guides, inspires, mobilizes, and directs, hurling the masses into concrete action to solve vital problems. They also find a broad supply of powerful subjects, close to life and highly controversial, which are worthy objects of artistic treatment. Our revolutionary writers and artists, as they further increase their spirit of militancy and their sensitivity to the creative process, will know how to draw the necessary conclusions, responding quickly and positively through their literary and artistic creativity itself. Delays which have been noticed in portraying developments in life, which are baselessly justified by the need for a long period for gestation, are harmful and hinder literature and art, especially in some genres, and mean that art is not quick to respond to the demands the age places upon it. There can be no powerful art without strong ties with life, without continual dialogue with the contemporary age. So, such genres as poetry, the short story, song, drama, certain kinds of figurative art, etc., should speak more clearly with the voice of the age, shaking off the dust of sloth, anachronism, and monotony of subject. All genres of literature and art, and in particular the novel and compositional tableaux, etc., are confronted with the need to become more realistic, and must increase their power to influence, in order to produce works which not only portray serious issues, but with their artistic realism also indicate solutions. There are still signs of shallowness and of a kind of art where relations among the characters seem somehow to float in the air, because they do little to reflect production, economic relations, and the material world, which our people constantly face in their daily lives. The treatment of rural themes has been stressed for some time, but the absence of these subjects has still been apparent in recent years. Some writers and artists who have produced good work on this theme, and also some other younger artists, must commit themselves to more creative work, considering it a duty to tackle this important

subject, and to approach it enthusiastically. This subject has its problems, contradictions, heroes, events, and tales whose philosophical and emotional content is no less rich than that of other settings. The militant artist and writer, who lives an active life, will put into his creative work the problems which confront contemporary society, and will present these conflicts in his work, with the solutions that life itself offers. The portrayal of life in art is not achieved through campaigns, but sloth and clumsiness stultify it, as do frozen or detached points of view. Life renews itself and flows ever onward through struggle, through effort. Art which puts itself at the forefront of this inexorable movement, with its powerful ideas and high artistic standards, keeps itself fresh and militant.

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CSO: 2020/90

CONCERN OVER SHORTAGES OF SPARE PARTS DISCUSSED

AU281807 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "While Working for New Products, Let Us Appreciate and Better Fulfill the Need for Spare Parts"]

[Excerpt] The over 90 percent fulfillment of national needs for spare parts is a great success and major achievement of the engineering industry and the economy as a whole. However, during the visit paid by Comrade Ramiz Alia to Shkodar District, one of the objectives he set, among others stemming from the directives of the Ninth AWP Congress, was that "We must take great care not to limit our production capacity of spare parts and our repair of basic equipment, especially taking care to improve its quality and extend its life span." Important steps forward have been taken and progress is being made in the production of entire machines and items. This is, both now and for the future, a main front for the work of cadres, specialists and all the workers in the plants and combines of the mechanical engineering industry, in institutes and in the administration. This should not adversely affect, but on the contrary should improve the work of maintenance and the quality of spare parts production and basic repair work.

A thorough understanding of this duty, in the struggle against onesidedness or a blanket approach, forms a principal task of the party organizations in the engineering industry. On this basis there should be increased responsibility for fulfilling requirements for spare parts, perfecting technology, and improving quality control. This is stressed because in the first 3 months of this year, despite improvements, there have been shortcomings in the supply of spare parts. Even though they are on the crest of the wave of spring sowing, agricultural workers have not been supplied with the planned quantity and assortment of spare parts for their harvesting and threshing equipment. This has also been true of motor vehicles. This has aroused concern among people who use them. This is what the manager of the spare parts retail division in Barjam Curri writes to this paper: "In the first 3 months of this year, despite our repeated reminders to the producers, they have not met their contracts. As a result, there are urgent demands for certain spare parts, especially for those from the Tractor Combine, the Durres Rubber Factory, the Shkoder Wire Works, and others. Of 148 items with which the Tractor Combine should supply us, during the first 3 months of this year 67 items have been supplied 100 percent, 8 articles have been partially supplied,

and 13 not at all. The rubber factory has delivered full supplies of only 2 out of 13 items. The tractors, involved in the sowing campaign after the prolonged winter, are urgently awaiting spraying equipment, gears, and gear boxes.

With these figures in mind, worry becomes natural and commonplace and, apart from the extent of the shortage, does not only involve the agricultural workers of Tropoje, nor even agricultural workers alone, but also oil workers and miners, transport and construction workers. The concern over the S 80-100 tractor is well known, and it is new, and yet requirements are still far short of being met. This must be realistically acknowledged, not just for the sake of "moaning and complaining," but so that steps can be taken and the problems solved by committees and cadres in the combines and plants, by the general management of the engineering industry and other administrative bodies, and by enterprises which have duties toward others. Their work should be measured not by blanket judgments but by their execution of contracts, and by the state of the equipment that we use.

As consumers report, a part of the shortfalls which have occurred has been created by shortages in imported raw materials. The foreign trade organs also have their responsibility in this sphere, and should take measures and speed up the fulfillment of the tasks detailed to them. But the initiatives taken and pledges made to use domestic steels on a wide scale must also be reflected more concretely in the supply of raw materials for spare parts.

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CNO: 2020/90

PRICING AUTHORITY REPORTS UNLAWFUL PROFITMAKING

AU231414 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Nikola Zhyanski, chief director of the State Inspectorate on Prices, and Valentina Spasova: "Under the Power of Departmental Interests"]

[Excerpt] In 1986 State Inspectorate employees investigated prices in accordance with a program approved by the Committee on Prices. According to this program, 121 investigations were conducted instead of the 91 envisaged by the plan. The amount of illegal income borne by the state budget totals 7 million leva, and 153 files have been compiled on guilty persons. Five copies of these files have been sent to the Prosecutor's Office.

How can we describe the methods used by those producers of mass consumer goods who are influenced by departmental interests and try to exploit us as much as possible? This question can be answered by a description of certain breaches of the law that were revealed during the investigations carried out in accordance with the Council of Ministers' instruction No 47 on the state and stability of the domestic market.

The five sections of the "Cellulose and Paper" economic trust that were investigated had prepared a whole series of the most outrageous and most typical breaches of the law for their consumers. The management of the Dimitur Blagoev plant for lightweight paper in Belovo is fixing its own price for toilet paper, presumably doing so with great self-confidence in the belief that this "simple matter" can be dealt with on the spot instead of entrusting it to the only competent organ--the Committee on Prices under the Council of Ministers. The fixed retail price is raised slightly, with the amount illegally obtained as much as 500,000 leva. A total of 260,000 leva more can be added by "saving" on certain materials envisaged in the technologies. This "magic" results in a slight deterioration in quality, which can hardly be noticed at first. Material costs calculated in excess of actual costs amount to 500,000 leva, while manpower costs claimed exceed actual costs by 100,000 leva.

At the same time the management of the Belovo combine has not exerted even minimum control in this so important sphere of economic activity. At the proposal of the Committee on Prices, Manager Aleksandur Vasilev, the

deputy directors, and the heads of the plant's operational sections were deprived of premiums for a whole year; in addition, five people have been dismissed. Because of the plant's difficult financial situation, the sanctions amount to only 450,000 leva. This is only one-seventh of the illegal income actually obtained.

Are the punishments appropriate for the nature and importance of the breaches of the law? This depends to a great extent on the efficiency of the work of the State Inspectorate on Prices. The case of the Dimitur Blagoev plant certainly confirms the leniency and spirit of compromise of the control organs! Is such an act of compromise justified, even as a rare exception?

The observance of the new principles on price formation approved in the Code on Economic Activity and the Instruction on Prices, as well as the democratization of price formation place even greater demands on state and public control of prices. It is necessary to enhance the responsibility of economic management regarding observance of price discipline.

Supervision activities must extend beyond the framework of specialized control organs only--such as the Committee of State and People's Control, the State Inspectorate on Quality, and the Public Prosecutor's Office--by expanding the social principle of control. Representatives of the Bulgarian trade unions and Fatherland Front will be involved in this work. Every one of us can contribute to the improvement of social control. This contribution, however, should not consist of resignation and passiveness in dealing with breaches of the law, but demands that we alert the control organs!

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CSO: 2200/91

AL-BA'TH INTERVIEWS BCP OFFICIAL

PM011505 [Editorial Report] Damascus AL-BA'TH on 21 Apr 1987 publishes on page 8 a 2,500-word interview with Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee member and Chairman of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society Lubomir Pavlov during a recent visit to Damascus on the occasion of Syrian National Day. Pavlov first applauds the Syrian people's struggle for national independence, expressing his pleasure at participating in celebrations of this event. He then talks about his meetings with Syrian Ba-th Party and government officials, the identity of views revealed during those meetings, and about his impressions of the Syrian people's support for President al-Asad's policy. "We in Bulgaria," he says, "firmly support Syria's stands and its struggle against imperialism and Zionism and stand with it against false accusations by imperialism. Our people support and back President Hafiz al-Asad's proposal to convene an international conference to define the meaning of terrorism. We sharply distinguish between the liberation struggle and terrorist stands. We are with the liberation struggle wherever it may be and against the official terror which the U.S. administration and the Zionist entity are exercising."

He goes on to express his country's support for the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Middle East. He then speaks about technological progress in his country in the past 15 years and the endeavors to fulfill the Bulgarian Communist Party Congress targets. He ends by referring to Gorbachev's statements on halting the arms race and nuclear armament, saying that this policy aims to protect humanity from a nuclear tragedy.

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CSO: 2200/91

ARMY DAILY EDITORIAL ON ARMY RESTRUCTURING

AU211306 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Ideological Influence for Strengthening the Collectives"]

[Text] There are many political officers who display a creative approach and a high sense of responsibility toward creating close-knit soldiers' collectives. They set a personal example for the commanding staff of units in the correct direction of the processes of adapting to and establishing new interpersonal relations. In this respect it is very important to give a warm, comradely welcome to the young soldiers and to pay constant attention to them to ensure that they establish themselves in the collective. These officers spend a great deal of time in the sections, where they investigate general opinions, associate with the soldiers, and become receptive to their opinions, moods, needs, and interests.

Officer Tsankov is a political officer with many years of service. In accordance with the requirements for a new approach in ideological work, he seeks to find unconventional methods and means to increase the cohesion of the soldiers' collectives. He carefully studies in depth the dynamics of the interrelationships in the sections and helps the young officers to keep their fingers on the pulse of the soldiers' collectives. With his accumulated rich experience, he is successfully developing the abilities of the political officers to skillfully sense the moods and needs of the army personnel.

A number of commanders are also working hard to establish and maintain correct interrelationships within the collectives, based on principle and military regulations. In the unit in which Officers Genov and Koychev are serving, the ideological and educational work is fostering good will, trust, and mutual respect in the relations between commanders and subordinates. This work is revealing the need to build up relations based on the military regulations between the soldiers of the different intakes. The traditions and good sociopsychological climate that have been created instill a feeling of respect to counteract the attempts of some soldiers to act in an egotistical manner, claim special positions within the collective, order their younger colleagues around, and offload some of their own duties onto them.

The personal political work of the commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol aktiv in the unit where Officer Mikhov is serving plays a vital role in shaping the soldier's personality within the collective and through the collective. They continuously study the particular characteristics of each serviceman, take the trouble to find timely answers to the questions raised by the soldiers, and awaken in them a desire for active work. In this unit the reorganization of the work is expressed in the increasing abilities of the party and Komsomol organizations to face up to people and the assignments that the soldiers' collectives are solving. This promotes a cheerful, optimistic mood among the personnel and aids them in successfully solving their assignments.

However, it is an alarming fact that the basic educational principles and requirements for restructuring the ideological work aimed at uniting the soldiers' collectives, consolidating and developing the interrelations between the two intakes, and providing conditions for quickly mastering combat skills are not understood everywhere and are not always put into practice in a creative way by utilizing the subjective factor. One still comes across soldiers' collectives in which no real struggle is waged against those who show rudeness, conceit, and arrogance in their relations with their comrades and have no respect for the opinion of the majority. Soldiers' collectives do exist in which an unhealthy sociopsychological atmosphere and poor ethical relationships prevail. These collectives permit lack of organization and tolerate those who undermine human dignity. Delay in bringing ideological influence to bear results in a sharp deterioration of discipline, often leading to gross breaches of discipline, and poor results in combat and political training are not slow to follow.

The commanders and political officers must show constant concern for training and developing the soldiers' collectives. Under their competent leadership we must escape from the rut of ineffective traditional attitudes, merely limiting ourselves to appeals to create relationships strictly conforming to the regulations, but undertake drastic measures to achieve profound qualitative changes.

Restructuring demands the waging of an open campaign against those who display rudeness, conceit, and arrogance, and who disrupt the sociopsychological atmosphere and ethical forms of conduct. High-quality, effective work can only be carried out when one is fully aware of the atmosphere within the unit. Then the ideological influence will also be more effective. The ideological and educational work of the party and Komsomol organizations have a special role to play in this respect.

The new interpretation of the crucial role of ideological work in increasing the cohesion of the soldiers' collectives must be applied in the form of specific practical measures to educate the soldiers in a spirit of unquestioning fulfillment of their duty to the motherland, and to create an atmosphere of comradeship and mutual assistance, of kindness, sincerity, and mutual respect. Sessions on political training, political briefings, and mass-political and cultural-educational work can make an important

contribution here. The aim is to ensure that servicemen work accurately and in a well-coordinated manner during battle, tactical, and specialized training, and to organize a flexible system of influencing interpersonal relations in order to create a sound public opinion in relation to any manifestations of lack of discipline whatsoever.

The ideological influence on the soldiers' collectives is closely associated with the need for qualitative changes in the state of military discipline, combat and political training, carrying out guard and watch duties, and in all activities that help to raise the combat readiness of our people's army, the faithful watchdog of socialist construction.

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CSO: 2200/91

BRIEFS

CAPE VERDE DELEGATION VISIT—Sofia, 4 May (BTA)—A delegation of the Partido Africano da Independencia de Cabo Verde, headed by Mr Carlos Tavares, chief of a party department, paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP CC from 28 April to 4 May 1987. The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC. He briefed his guests on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the implementation of the strategy of qualitative development of the economy. The BCP CC secretary also spoke about Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy. The participants in the meeting expressed readiness to further develop the cooperation between the two parties. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1823 GMT 4 May 87] /9604

CONDOLENCES SENT TO CUBA—The BCP Central Committee sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba expressing most sincere and deep condolences on the occasion of the death of Blas Roca, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The telegram points out that Blas Roca is well-known as a veteran of the Cuban communist and workers movement, a loyal patriot, and a consistent internationalist and builder of the new Cuba, as well as a great friend of Bulgaria and fellow-worker of Georgi Dimitrov. The telegram points out that the Bulgarian Communists pay their due respect and reverence to the bright memory of Comrade Blas Roca. For the present and future generations of fighters his life will remain forever a worthy example of infinite loyalty to their people and to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 87 p 6] /9604

CSO: 2200/91

JAKES ON RESTRUCTURING 'IN ALL SPHERES OF SOCIETY'

LD272324 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Prague 27 April (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Secretary Milos Jakes told a meeting of party activists and economic executives today that restructuring in Czechoslovakia would concern all spheres of society.

"In his opening address at the fifth session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Gustav Husak not only stressed our support for Soviet restructuring but the session also set forth the task to carry out restructuring in our country which will concern all spheres of life of our society," Milos Jakes said.

Speaking about continuing work on the reorganization of the economic mechanism and the law on socialist enterprise he noted that their essence is an improvement in central management on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism. The competence and responsibility of enterprises will simultaneously be increased and they will operate on the basis of internal enterprise self-accounting so that no one lives from the work of others.

Milos Jakes stressed the need to speed up intensification through scientific-technological development and for quicker modernization of industry in Prague.

/12232

CSO: 2020/88

YOUTH UNION CHAIRMEN ON KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

AU221631 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, and Jozef Durica, chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, members of the Socialist Youth Union delegation at the 20th Komsomol Congress, by Bratislava staff journalist Martin Krno: "boosts and Inspiration for Our Youth;" in Moscow, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Krno] Which aspect of the 20th Congress of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] has so far made the greatest impression on you?

[J. Jeneral] I can say without exaggeration that the congress is of exceptional importance not only for Soviet boys and girls, but also for our own youth organization. After all, most of the questions discussed here--the Komsomol report, Comrade Gorbachev's speech, as well as individual delegates' contributions to the discussion--are problems that are also of interest to our young generation, problems which are also being discussed also by us in the Socialist Youth Union [SSM] in the entire course of preparations for the fourth congress of our organization. The 20th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol is a great boost for us; it inspires us through the scope and amount of ideas that can be used in our activity as well. I have been particularly impressed by the atmosphere of the deliberations, by the determination to face problems head-on and, above all, by what which resounds here in each contribution to the discussion and in informal conversations during intermissions--that it is not words that matter, but first and foremost action.

[J. Durica] At their congress the members of the Soviet Komsomol have demonstrated their readiness to become involved in restructuring society with their sleeves rolled up. The enthusiasm with which the Komsomol tackles problems is inspiring for us as well. It is our outright obligation to use the experiences of our fraternal organization in our work. We, too, will have to look for new ways of mobilizing our youth in order to successfully meet the tasks set out before us by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The comprehensible, conceptual and well-thought-out manner in which the CPSU also formulates tasks for the Soviet youth has made a profound impression on me.

[Krno] Which specific experiences have you personally gathered at the Soviet Komsomol Congress that can be used in the work of our SSM?

[J. Jeneral] Looking at the main report of the Komsomol Central Committee that was delivered by Comrade Mironenko, in every area it is possible to find specific ideas that can be taken over by us. Most of all this holds true for the style of work and the ways of putting concern for the actual problems and interests of young people at the center of our attention, strengthening the role of the youth organization's primary units, and linking the youth organization's activity with the tasks of individual work places and localities. If we want to live up to the mission entrusted to us as a close fellow fighter of the Communist Party, we in the SSM will also have to approach our work in a way similar to that of the Soviet Komsomol.

[J. Durica] At the recent 19th session of the SSM Central Committee and the subsequent session of the Slovak SSM Central Committee, we moved toward some new forms, forms that should involve young people, the SSM aktiv, and the elected SSM agencies on a greater scale in the solution of amassed problems, whether these concern eliminating red tape from youth union work, increasing personal contact with young people, or having an authentic dialogue on any subject. Not least of all, there is also the task of enhancing the participation of our youth in scientific-technical development. Comrade Gorbachev's idea that a segment of the young generation sometimes walks on the other side of the street, occasionally even in the opposite direction, also compels us to ponder this issue, to review even more profoundly our ideological and educational work with young people, and to practice personal agitation and personal contact with the boys and girls in order to mobilize them for the fulfillment of the tasks confronting our society.

/12232

CSO: 2400/252

COLOTKA ADDRESSES CEREMONY FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEES

LD221026 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The winner of socialist competition between national committees in 1986 were announced in a festive ceremony today in Bratislava Castle. Present at the festivities were Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Ignac Janak, Viliam Salgovic, Jozef Durica, heads of CPSL Central Committee departments, deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council, Slovak deputy premiers, and other guests. The following report on the event was compiled by Ladislav Balko.

[Baldo] Stefan Lazar, Slovak minister of the interior, presented some 50 representatives of district, local, and town national committees from the whole of Slovakia at the festivities in the Federation Hall of Bratislava Castle. A festive speech was subsequently given by Comrade Peter Colotka.

In the speech he highlighted the work of the national committees, thanks to whose organizational activity 1,148 construction projects were handed over for use under the Z [communist self-help] campaign last year. In this connection, Comrade Colotka expressed thanks for the hard work carried out by hundreds of thousands of citizens. However, despite the undoubtedly good results we are still dealing with a number of problems, stated Comrade Colotka and, going on to talk about the tasks for the future, he said the following, among other things:

[Begin Colotka recording] As we know, not all the main qualitative planned and budgetary tasks in the management of the national committees are being fulfilled; there is still untapped potential and room for improvement. Here I am thinking, above all, of the further expansion and improvement of services. There are many shortcomings and unjustified discrepancies in the quantitative and qualitative standard of services between different districts, towns, and villages, and often also a low rate of profitability in the enterprises providing services. We must achieve more marked progress in the provision of services associated with housing, where the people's needs in terms of construction and maintenance work, the management and cleaning of apartment blocks, the operation of lifts, the supply of heat, and so forth are not being met. In these spheres progress is slow in developing services provided not only by housing and other economic organizations administered by the national committees, but also by small-scale service enterprises and other auxiliary bodies. The national committees must be aware of their responsibility for the proper functioning of their district: for

transport and highway management, for the supply of drinking water, and also for the standard of the work of the health service and other sectors which directly meet the basic requirements of the people. In calling for the proper functioning of these sectors, we mean something other than the kind of situation we witnessed during this year's bad winter weather in a number of districts and towns, including Bratislava, the capital of our Slovak SR. It is precisely those difficult conditions which clearly demonstrate not only the organizational and decisionmaking abilities and potential of the national committees, but also subjective mistakes and shortcomings in their work. In any case, we must clearly learn from the experience we have gained.

Neither can we be pleased with the fact that last year the plan for investment construction by the national committees was fulfilled only to 93.1 percent, resulting in shortfalls in comprehensive housing construction and especially in technical civic amenities, in special-purpose construction projects, and in expanding the material and technical infrastructure in such important spheres as the management of water resources, the health service, and social welfare. Many obligations still remain unfulfilled in the repair, modernization, and refurbishment of housing stock and of the basic facilities.

[Balko] Afterwards, the representatives of the Slovak party and state bodies, chatted informally with representatives of the most successful national committees.

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CSO: 2400/252

CPCZ DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH ISRAELI CP MEMBERS

AU280927 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 87 p 7

[CTK report: "CPCZ Delegation Has Talks in Tel Aviv"]

[Text] Tel Aviv (CTK)--The CPCZ Delegation headed by Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and the head of one of its departments, which is paying a visit to Israel, met in Tel Aviv on Wednesday [22 April] with a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel, headed by David Khenin, Central Committee secretary and Politburo member. The delegations exchanged information and views on the international situation and the preparation for an international conference on Middle East.

The CPCZ delegation afterward met with functionaries of the Communist Party of Israel Tel Aviv City organization and acquainted itself with its activity.

The delegation met further with representatives of the Israeli United Workers Party (MAPAM), the head of its International Department Arie Yaffe, and with Dan Vishnitser, member of MAPAM Central Committee and secretary of the Israeli Peace Council.

The two sides exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East, especially the problems of an international peace conference, and on other international policy issues.

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CSO: 2400/252

CPCZ, ISRAEL CP COMMUNIQUE ADOPTED IN ISRAEL

LD052047 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Prague 5 May (CTK)—Deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the world caused by the militaristic policy of the United States, escalation of the arms race threatening world peace and the existence of mankind on the whole planet, was expressed in a joint Czechoslovak-Israeli Communist parties' communique adopted in Israel on 30 April, at the end of the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation's visit.

The Czechoslovak delegation, led by party Central Committee member and department head Michal Stefanak, met with Israeli Communist Party officials to discuss international issues and bilateral relations. The two sides expressed resolute support for the Soviet peace initiatives and Mikhail Gorbachev's constructive proposals for reaching agreements on disarmament, detente, establishing a system of international security and the preservation of peace.

The two sides discussed the Middle East development, particularly the Palestinian issue and expressed support for the holding of an international conference on the Middle East under the UN auspices and with all parties involved, including Israel, PLO, the Soviet Union, the U.S. and five permanent members of the UN Security Council, taking part. They expressed belief that the conference will help find a just solution to the Middle East conflict, the Palestinian problem through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied from 1967, will support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state besides Israel, the recognition of just national rights and sovereignty of all countries in the region, including Israel and the future Palestinian state. It is the way towards a just, entire and stable peace in the Middle East.

The Israeli Communist Party officials stressed their party's role in the struggle against the imperialist and anti-popular policy of the Zionist government in their country, and against Israel's participation in the strategic aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism directed against national liberation movements in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Czechoslovak delegation spoke of the Communist Party and the whole country's firm alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the efforts at creation of a nuclear-free world, disarmament and stable world and European security.

The two communist parties' representatives exchanged views on several international communist and working class movement issues, and expressed their readiness to contribute to strengthening the movement's unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

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CSO: 2020/88

CHNOUPEK HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR FRONTLINE MINISTERS

AU241540 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Apr 87 p 2

[CTK Report]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs gave in Prague yesterday [22 April] a gala luncheon in honor of a delegation of ministers of foreign affairs of the frontline states in southern Africa, headed by Luke Mwananshiku, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia. The luncheon was also attended by other members of the delegation.

CSSR Deputy Premier Mataj Lucan and other representatives of our political and public life attended for the Czechoslovak side.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Luke Mwananshiku, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia, delivered speeches during the luncheon.

The delegation of the ministers of foreign affairs of the frontline states in southern Africa ended their visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday evening and left for the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The African guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Bohumil Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. Cornel Panzaru, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the CSSR, was also present.

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CSO: 2400/252

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MANAGUA IPC CONFERENCE

AU041541 Bratislava PRAVDA In Slovak 29 Apr 87 p 7

[CTK Managua dispatch: "Joint Responsibility for Mankind's Fate; Deliberations of the 77th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union"]

[Excerpts] Managua (CTK)—The 77th Conference of the IPU opened in Nicaragua's capital on Monday [27 April]. Members of parliaments from 88 countries and representatives of 14 international organizations will discuss the current political, economic, and social situation in the world. The Czechoslovak delegation to the conference is led by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly.

From the Speech by the Czechoslovak Delegation Head

J. Marko, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, also spoke at the conference on Monday. He particularly concentrated on the political situation in the Near and Middle East. He recalled that, apart from immense sufferings, the Mideast crisis had made both this area and the whole world experience that the way to solve international disputes does not lie in the use of brutal military force or pressure. In following events attentively we can see that the international effort to convene an international conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the UN, has substantially increased since last year, J. Marko said.

The Czechoslovak delegation is of the opinion that Israel's inflexible stand—so far, it has always blocked the process of a real peaceful settlement—is becoming untenable, both for Israel and for the United States. The time has come to leave words in favor of deeds in solving the chronic and complicated crisis in the Middle East.

J. Marko then recalled that the Iraqi-Iranian war, which has already led to the loss of almost 1 million lives, evokes considerable concern among the international public. A further continuation of the conflict can produce an extremely dangerous situation in the Persian Gulf area. We see no other way out of this than to stop this war, step up the international collective effort, and—by making use of all possibilities—exert influence on both sides involved in the fighting.

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CSO: 2400/252

NEW SPANISH CP LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CONGRESS

AU301036 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Apr 87 p 7

[Interview with Juan Ramos, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, by CTK correspondent Karel Bartak "immediately after his election" in Madrid on 26 April: "The Priority--To Carry on Social Struggle;" opening paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Madrid—Juan Ramos, until now general secretary of the Party of Communists of Catalonia (PCC), which is a part of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain [PCPE], was elected new PCPE general secretary at the party's second congress on Sunday [26 April]. Immediately after his election he granted an interview to the CTK correspondent.

[Bartak] Behind it your party has a congress which wound up the first difficult period of its activity, wherein lies its importance, and in your opinion, what are the main persisting problems and shortcomings?

[Ramos] Since its constituent congress in 1984 our party has raised its organizational standards. Although the membership base is not yet sufficient in terms of numbers, there is no doubt that it has grown. It has become apparent that our program is correct and that it corresponds to the needs of broad sections of society and of the workers class in particular. We regard the congress that has just ended as a qualitative move toward enriching the party's program and, at the same time, toward eliminating deformations and errors which we made in its guidance.

The program that was mapped out and enriched by discussions in the membership base and at the congress itself corresponds to the needs of the Spanish workers class and people's strata and brings them into harmony. It contains the firm determination to arrive at the unity of communists in our country. Our party must not approach this issue from a defensive position; on the contrary, in this process it must operate as a mighty, organized, and disciplined force and, in particular, as a force that is firmly founded on communist principles.

[Bartak] What specific goals does your party set itself for the near future?

[Ramos] Our priority task is to carry on social struggle and the mobilization of the working people. The government's current policy is an assault on the

interests of the workers class. That is why we must immediately prepare conditions for a global [globalni] response to the government and give maximum support to the Workers' Commissions Trade Union Federation as the chief representative of class struggle by broad sections of the population. That is why we call for a general strike, support a unified policy within the framework of the United Left, and want to reinforce the PCPE as a vanguard of the workers class.

In the foreign policy area our government pursues a sinister policy which stakes our national independence on and turns the country into an operational base for imperialism, particularly American imperialism. More than ever before, Spain today is exposed to the pressure of imperialist plans and to the rule of transnational corporations. We are therefore determined to promote the struggle for peace, even more in our country, the struggle for Spain's withdrawal from NATO, and for removal of American military bases. The Soviet peace proposals and the process of perfecting socialism that is underway in the USSR and other socialist countries are a major inspiration for us in these efforts.

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CSO: 2400/252

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL EXTRACTION--The CSSR economy received about 150,000 tons of crude oil and 0.5 billion cubic meters of gas from the CSSR's own resources in 1986. It is envisaged that by 1990 the extraction of crude oil will increase about 100 percent and that of gas up to 900 million cubic meters of natural gas. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 16 Apr 87 p 3 AU] /12232

ECONOMIC CRIME FIGURES--According to CSSR Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar, last year a total of 21,950 economic criminal offenses and 25,998 transgressions were exposed, which caused losses to the national economy totalling more than Kcs330 million. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 87 p 2 AU] /12232

DUKAVANY BLOCK IN OPERATION--The third block of the Dukovany nuclear power plant went into operation on 17 April. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Apr 87 p 2 AU] /12232

CRUDE OIL EXTRACTION PREPARED--According to Jan Jakubek of the crude oil and gas industry enterprise in Bratislava, preparations are underway for the extraction in the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans of crude oil from two new deposits located in Zdanice and Uhrice in the Bohemian Massif. According to recent geological estimates, the Zdanice deposit contains about 2.3 million metric tons of "initially extractable" crude oil, and the Uhrice deposit about 1 million metric tons of crude oil. [Summary] [Bratislava SMENA NA NEDELU in Slovak 24 Apr 87 pp 1, 6 AU] /12232

POWER PLANT UNIT START-UP--Prague 30 April (CTK)--The start-up process has begun at the fourth unit of the nuclear power station at Dukavany, South Moravia after first fuel was loaded into the reactor last night. This makes it possible to put the unit into trial operation before 31 July, the date originally set by the government. The first three units of power station were put into trial operation between May 1985 and December 1986. The plant is to have the output of 1,760 megawatts after completion. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 30 Apr 87 LD] /12232

AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS DIES--Prague 3 May (CTK)--Pavel Auersperg, Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the Netherlands and communist party official for many years, died here on Friday at the age of 60. Pavel Auersperg was a member of the communist party Central Committee in 1969-86, for many years held several functions in the Central Committee and was also secretary of the communist and workers' parties journal THE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. He was in the diplomatic service from 1986. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1329 GMT 3 May 87 LD] /12232

CSO: 2020/88

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO 'GROUP OF 77' HAVANA MEETING

AU271540 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Apr 86 p 1

["Message Sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania to the Ministerial Meeting of the 'Group of 77' Held in Havana, Devoted to the Preparations of the Seventh Session of the United Nation Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD 7)"]

[Text] The ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" on preparations of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD 7) gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the participants in this important meeting of developing countries.

The current meeting of the "Group of 77" takes place at a time when the world economy is faced with great and serious difficulties, which affect all the countries of the world, particularly developing countries. As a result of the world economic crisis and of the inequitable relations promoted by the old imper list, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy, during the past years the situation of developing countries has continuously worsened, foreign debts continued to increase, and the gaps between these countries and developed countries have further widened.

At the same time, the negotiations between developing countries and developed countries on finding solutions to these problems have reached a deadlock and are not bringing about any concrete results. Developing countries display an ever more marked tendency to maintain their old privileges, to continue to maintain the old international economic relations, and to avoid the UN framework for examining and solving the economic problems which today confront all peoples, but primarily the developing countries.

Under these circumstances, Romania believes that it is imperative for all developed countries to unite and increase their efforts in order to start real negotiations with developed countries aimed at finding overall solutions to the problems of underdevelopment—including the problem of extremely large foreign debt which is an ever heavier burden on these countries--and at establishing a new international economic order, based on full equality and equity, which should favor more rapid progress in developing countries and ensure the harmonious development of all countries and international economic stability.

We believe that the seventh UNCTAD session has an important role in this respect and it should make an effective contribution to developing dialogue between poor and rich countries and to adopting concrete measures aimed at settling the problems of world economy, particularly those which concern the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new economic order. Taking into consideration the particular seriousness of developing countries' foreign debt, UNCTAD 7 should seek overall--political and economic--solutions to this problem, based on criteria and principles which take into account the development level of the debtor countries, of their payment possibilities, and of the efforts these countries have to make in order to ensure their socio-economic progress. Romania believes that overall solutions to developing countries' foreign debt problem can be found through cancelling--by the big banks and developed countries--the poorest countries' foreign debt, through generally reducing--in adequate proportions--the debt of all the other countries, and through rescheduling over a 15-20 year period of the outstanding debt at a low interest or no interest at all.

Likewise, we believe that new credits should be granted to developing countries, on advantageous terms and at reasonable rates, in order to help their socio-economic development.

At the same time, the UNCTAD session should set forward measures which could lead to finding just and fair solutions to the problem of prices, to ensuring the stability of prices, and, also, to introducing more order in the monetary-financial field, which could bring about a general reduction of interest rates, also by the BIRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] and by the IMF. Likewise, decisive measures are required in order to eliminate protectionism, to liberalize world economic exchanges, and to ensure a greater access, on preferential terms of developing countries to the markets of developed countries.

We believe that, in order to solve all these serious and complex problems the UNCTAD session should lead to calling of a UN special conference with the participation of both developing and developed countries, under conditions of complete equality, which should bring about effective negotiations and the attainment of positive results during these negotiations, in full keeping with the interests and progress requirements of developing countries. We believe that, in this respect, establishing a working commission within the UNCTAD, which should set forward practical and concrete measures for solving all these problems, would be most useful.

We believe that today the fundamental problem of developing countries is to ensure their independent socioeconomic development and eliminate underdevelopment in the shortest time possible. This requires that everything possible be done to continuously strengthen cooperation and collaboration among all the developing countries, with a view to ensuring their many-sided progress, consolidating their independence, and raising their people's standard of living and civilization.

Within this context, we believe that the current Havana session plays a particular role in strengthening cooperation and solidarity among developing countries,

in establishing a joint platform of these countries for negotiations with developed countries, and in increasing these countries' capability to work in unity during these negotiations.

In conclusion, I would like to express my belief that the current ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" will mark a new and important event in developing cooperation among developing countries and it will represent a significant contribution to the efforts made to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order.

With this belief, I wish complete success to the proceedings of the Havana meeting.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

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CSO: 2020/91

CEAUSESCU VISITS ARGES RIVER WORK SITE

AU222019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1987--On 22 April President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit of the area where the Arges River is developed with a view to irrigation, navigation and other uses, an ample project of particular economic and social importance. By performing the planned complex operations conditions will be created for a most efficient use of the water resources of the entire hydrographic basin of the Arges with a view to irrigations, navigation and electric power generation, to supplying drinking and industrial water to certain localities and economic units, to draining certain neighbouring fields where water is in excess and to prevent floods in certain areas and localities. The project is very important as it links the capital city to the Danube, which will make an essential contribution to improving the transport as well as to the economic and social development of this zone.

The president visited the Mihailesti-Corneto zone, where there is a hydraulic point consisting of a spillway and a hydroelectric station.

Special attention was paid to examining the execution programme and to the solutions chosen at the construction site of the future port of Bucharest-30 Decembrie.

During the visit an analysis was made also of the solutions and physical studies at the hydraulic points of Copaceni, Gostinari and Oltenita, where gates to help the transit of ships, spillways and hydroelectric stations are to be built.

The RCP general secretary also paid special attention to the bridges that are to be built across the Arges when developed and navigable.

President Nicolae Ceausescu asked for a general programme to be worked out so that operations may start along the entire Bucharest-Danube section of the Arges, and that ample hydraulic studies should cover the entire Arges-Sabar-Ciorogirla area. The fact was stressed that in the context of these preoccupations the development of localities would have to be ensured, too. The fact was decided that at various points along the Arges recreational points would be developed to capitalize on the conditions created by the investment planned.

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CSO: 2020/91

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO ENTERPRISE

AU231900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, April 23, 1987—President Nicolae Ceausescu continued on April 23 the analysis made early this month at the Militari-Bucharest Concrete Prefab Enterprise regarding the improvement of the manufacturing of materials needed for the carrying through of the programs of public services and urban development of the country's localities.

The technical-organizational measures taken for the achievement of the previously set orientations were presented to the president.

The working dialogue was attended by Ludovic Fazekas, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Pana, Silviu Curticeanu, Ioan Petre, deputy prime minister, executives of productive and research units.

Presented were the new types of prefab boards to be used in the construction of the residential districts in the country's capital. It was stressed that they were designed and manufactured starting from the requirements of improving the quality, resistance, finishing and aesthetic look. At the same time, the dummies on display capitalized more on the modern Romanian architecture.

The analysis covered the boards manufactured by the major enterprises in Bucharest, that ensure all needed prefabs for the building in 1987 of 35,000 apartments. The boards distinguish themselves through a great diversity and outstanding finishing.

Experts mentioned that, as requested by the president on his previous visit, the whole activity in that domain proceeded based on a unitary conception about the production process of the prefabs, the transport and storing operations as well as the building-assembly works on the dwellings.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, examining the boards on display, assessed the results scored in raising the quality of the concrete prefabs, in the improvement of the whole activity of design and construction of the residential developments. At the same time, the party's general secretary requested that greater attention be paid to the diversification and securing of a better finishing of the concrete prefabs for housing construction.

The working people at the visited enterprise, the experts present there extended a warm reception to the president of the Republic.

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CSO: 2020/91

GIOSAN MEETS IPU COMMISSION DELEGATION

AU061953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Spelling of all foreign names as received]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 06-04-1987--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met on Monday, April 6, with a delegation of the Commission on Relations with European Non-Member States of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, led by Kurt Hugosson, chairman of the commission, who are visiting Romania as guests of the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union [IPU].

The delegation is made up of: Peter Sager (Switzerland), deputy chairman of the Commission, deputy, Rene Noerens (Belgium), rapporteur of the Commission, candidate deputy, Felix Hassler (Lichtenstein), member of the Commission, candidate deputy, Hanno Hrtig (West Germany), secretary of the Commission.

Views were exchanged on the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the European countries in a better mutual knowledge and rapprochement among people, in the intensification of relations among all the states of the continent. Ways and means were examined to broaden the collaboration of parliaments and parliamentarians, in the Interparliamentary Union, so as to promote a climate of peace, confidence and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

The same day, the guests had an interview with Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister, during which they exchanged opinions on current international political issues.

The members of the delegation also conducted talks with Marin Ivascu, chairman of the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union, with members of the group.

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CSO: 2020/91

'FALSIFICATION' OF HISTORY CRITICIZED IN MINORITIES EDITORIAL

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA No. 9, 26 Feb 87, p 4

[Article by R.L.: "The Truth of Democracy"]

[Text] Who could have a right to circumvent, falsify, or negate the truth of reality, of our people's life in these years and days of work, aspirations, and construction of a new world? More than ever before, thanks to the country's constitution and social practice, the equality, freedom, and independence of the Romanian people can show themselves to the world in the name of this truth. The contemporary history of socialist Romania is based on the principles of a way of life and on a political program that have forever banished discrimination, humiliation, class or nationalistic arrogance of any kind, and chauvinistic manifestations under whatever guise. We are a united national state forged by the victory of historical right and by the sacrifices of the Romanian people, a state in which the sentiment of humanitarianism is faithfully defended, and in which all the working people, regardless of nationality, enjoy equal rights in all the areas. From geographical deployment and the unprecedented development of all the country's regions to the free manifestation of the human spirit in point of faith, language, art, and intellectual or popular creations, equality among all the citizens, thus including the coinhabiting nationalities, emerges as a reality that only evil minds, not yet purified of historical poisons, can still try to contest.

Our paths took us through villages and towns to the very heart and to the outer reaches of the country, and it is our belief that no writer of good faith, whatever the language in which he may write, can negate the spirit of friendship, fraternity, cooperation, and equality that we meet in any of the localities in which our voice can be heard, the voice of each one of us, free to speak and to be understood in the noble purpose of cultivating kindness, lofty living ideals, and a social development equal to our people's work and to the dignity of our country. Hungarian, German, Serbian, Jewish, and Ukrainian writers are our colleagues in the honest and pure sense of the word; in our meetings, publications, statements, and public events we feel close to each other in mutual appreciation. Writers' associations know no preferential treatment; works translated from one language into the other are published with respect and with the feeling that we all have the noble duty of shaping a new man, the man of democracy and fraternity, a new spirit, in step with the new social realities, and a new art here, within the boundaries of our

socialist nation and on the multimillenary hearth of the Romanian people. That is why we believe that the truths of history, its numerous and tragic truths, are not disclosed for the purpose of angering anyone, but only because no historical truth should be kept in darkness or be falsely interpreted, hidden or falsified, and because the truth of our times is founded upon the honesty of such revelations. One proof of this is that our historians have brought to light--and how could they have avoided it--the sad and dramatic truth of class confrontations among our own nationality; they have honestly unveiled the truth of political opportunism, of the bourgeois-land owners' exploitation, and of class struggles, and the Romanian nation did not feel insulted by these truths from its past history. Who then should be upset by the disclosure of the atrocities perpetrated by other rulers on the Romanian people, the terrible social relations of exploitation and disnationalization, and the refusal to recognize us as a nation, which led to the great rebellions and uprisings? Who should be offended by the fact that during times of terror Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, and Jews, people experienced in the class struggle for truth and justice, for peace and dignified relations among nations, found a path of joint struggle against Horthysm and fascism in Northern Transylvania, torn from our national body and subjected to the most terrible atrocities?

Who may have a right to circumvent and distort history in the name of some misplaced thoughtfulness, or to insult true democracy with falsifications and lies? Is not the free expression of the creative spirit of the nationalities living in our country a form of cultivating the truth, and is that spirit not fully revealed in its area of manifestation? What are the associations, theaters, publications, folkloric groups, and the intellectual or popular events organized within the "Song to Romania" festival without any discrimination within the vast area of cultural and artistic manifestation of all our people, if not proofs of freedom and democracy? What else can our friendship and artistic cooperation be, if not one face of the democratic reality that our socialist society today presents to the entire world? The difficulties and searches for social solutions are common to all of us; they are subject to the general laws of development and affect all of us, and no one has the moral right not to acknowledge the social facts as they appear in a country engaged on the path of renewal and of the pursuit of civilization and culture. The efforts made by our nation to find its ways of development are the concern of all its members; the laws of the country sanction not only the lasting legal foundations of socialist democracy, but also avenues to new solutions and new requirements concerning all the people. The destiny of the Romanian people is one and the same for all the citizens, and we must regard it with the dignity of our own achievements, with respect and appreciation for its democratic spirit, defended by the law and based on the joint struggle against exploitation and for freedom and equality, and, with this belief, this lesson of history cannot be negated by anyone, anywhere on earth.

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HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU232009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2050 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1987--Thursday, 23 April, an exhibition of Hungarian Machine Building Industry opened in Bucharest, bringing together 11 foreign-trade and manufacturing enterprises of that country.

Organized by the fair, exhibition and publicity-for-foreign-trade enterprise of Romania as part of the actions meant to promote trade, information and documentation actions, the exhibition displays machine tools, components, as well as measurement and control equipment for the mining, oil, gas, chemical, petrochemical, electronic, light and other industries.

On the occasion of the exhibition symposiums will be organized during which lectures will be held, which will allow for an exchange of experience between Romanian and Hungarian specialists.

The opening speech was made by Sas Gyula, deputy minister of industry of Hungary, who pointed out the fruitful collaboration between the two countries in this field of activity, the continuous development and diversification of the exchanges of products of the machine building industry, and stressed inter alia that a special place in the Romanian exports to Hungary is held by railway transport equipment, finite products and the deliveries of auto equipment, in cooperation. In this respect the speaker mentioned that Hungary contracted as many as 27,000 "dacia" cars for 1987, viewing them as remarkable. As far as the Hungarian exports to Romania are concerned, he showed that an important share is held by modern machine tools, parts and spares for road transport, etc.

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CSO: 2020/91

KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY MARKED IN BUCHAREST

SCINTEIA Article

AU151240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1038 GMT 15 Apr 87

["On the Birthday of President Kim Il-song"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/4/987—Daily SCINTEIA of April 15 marks the 75th anniversary of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in a homage-paying article illustrated with the picture of the feted, which reads inter alia:

"Communists, working people in Romania, share the feelings of joy with which Korean Communists, the people in the friendly country celebrate Kim Il-song, their beloved and esteemed leader, an outstanding campaigner of the international communist and worker movement, a close friend of the Romanian people, who has dedicated a lifetime to the promotion of the vital interests of the people's mass, to the struggle for winning and consolidating national independence, the general cause of socialism and peace.

"The revolutionary work accomplished along several decades by President Kim Il-song" SCINTEIA stresses, "his untiring, dedicated work at the service of the party and the homeland, find bright materialization in the transformation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a thriving socialist state and stands out also as an important factor of the advanced contemporaneous forces."

"A turning point in this respect was the creation in October 1945 of the Communist Party of Korea. The fusion of the Communist Party with the Neodemocratic Party resulted in the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by Kim Il-song, that kept on consolidating its ranks, growing more powerful ideologically and politically, and mobilized the masses in the fight for the implementation of the democratic, anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution, for the establishment and consolidation of the new system. While South Korea was subservient to foreign interests, a decisive stage for the victory of the revolution was the proclamation on September 9, 1948, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"A hard blow to the young state, to the people of the DPR of Korea, SCINTEIA writes, was the 1950-1953 imperialist war. Holding at that time the highest party and state and military offices, Comrade Kim Il-song mobilized the whole people, all the material resources to terminate the aggression, safeguard the

fatherland, the revolutionary gains. Inspired by these grandiose aims, showing staunchness and heroism, the people of DPR of Korea, proved again, in those hard years, that there were no forces capable of defeat a people energetically fighting to defend its freedom and independence, and sacred right to self-reliantly decide its destinies.

"Comrade Kim Il-song deployed a vast activity for the ideologic training of the party, starting from the need to apply the general truths of scientific socialism to the specific historical, national and social conditions in the DPR of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song synthesized that conception in the Chuche principle, as an embodiment of the spirit of independence and creation for the resolution of all the problems raised by socialist construction on one's own.

"With this basic principle as a basis, SCINTEIA points out, the Workers' Party of Korea, led by the experienced President Kim Il-song, mobilized the town and rural masses in the reconstruction and development of the country, and ensured the transformation of the DPR of Korea into an independent and sovereign flourishing socialist state.

"President Kim Il-song's ideas materialized in the country's industrialization, the foundation of its self-reliant manysided development. Great changes occurred in the agriculture as well. Towns and villages were rebuilt on modern bases, science and culture flourished, working people's qualification and instruction level rose. Fulfilling the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people scores new achievements in the modernization of industry and of the whole national economy. Priority orientations are the development of science and technology, the equipment of industry and agriculture with the newest plant and technologies so as to ensure a high production growth rate and high quality products.

"A major characteristic of Comrade Kim Il-song's activity has been the concern over the independent, peaceful and negotiated reunification of the fatherland. Comrade Kim Il-song and the DPR of Korea's Government advanced numerous constructive initiatives and proposals. Recently, Comrade Kim Il-song reiterated the DPR of Korea's will to further work for the achievement of national unity.

"Steadily promoting the will of the masses, the national aspirations, the Workers' Party of Korea, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, has won the whole Korean people's affection and esteem. At the same time, for its contribution to the promotion of the new principles of relations among the communist and workers' parties--equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, every party's right to self-dependently elaborate its internal and external policy--for the steadiness with which it works for the achievement of the unity of the revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, the Workers' Party of Korea enjoys well-deserved prestige with the international communist and worker movement.

On an international plane, the DPR of Korea promotes a policy relying upon constructive principles, working for the democratization of international relations, the consolidation of nonalignment, the development of collaboration among nations.

The remarkable successes scored by the friendly people in the DPR of Korea, under the leadership of the Workers' Party, at head with Comrade Kim Il-song, in the country's multilateral development, in the building of the new system, are followed with warm sympathy and friendship in Romania, as they make an important contribution to the consolidation of socialism, to the affirmation of the cause of progress in the world.

On Comrade Kim Il-song's 75th birthday, the Communists in Romania, the Romanian people reiterate their satisfaction at the close links of friendship, solidarity and collaboration developing between the two parties, countries and peoples. These are traditional relations that have continuously consolidated in the struggle for the common goals of national and social liberation, of building socialism in our countries. The sound, tested and fertile foundation of these relations is given by the principles of fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantages, solidarity and friendly mutual assistance--principles consecrated in the Romanian-Korean Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration of 1975 and the Joint Declaration of 1978, documents that, signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, ensure the stability and perspective of the mutual relations, stimulating their steadily upward course.

"As it is well known, expressing their active solidarity with the Korean people's right cause, our party, Socialist Romania firmly back the constructive initiatives and proposals of the DPR of Korea regarding the political settlement of the issue of country's reunification, convinced as they are that it is only the negotiations that can lead to the attainment of this legitimate aspiration of the Korean nation, the securing of its independent development.

Life itself has demonstrated the decisive role of the summit meetings for the steady development of the Romanian-Korean relations of collaboration. The frequent meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, the good personal relations of friendship and high mutual esteem established between the two party and state leaders actuated powerfully the Romanian-Korean collaboration, opening to it new and new fertile perspectives."

In conclusion, the homage-paying article in SCINTELA writes:

"On Comrade Kim Il-song's 75th birthday, communists, our whole people wholeheartedly address him warmest congratulations, wish him good health and ever greater successes in his fruitful activity dedicated to the progress of the homeland, to the cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration. At the same time, our people convey to the people of the DPR of Korea a fraternal salute and the wish for new victories on the path to socialism, in the struggle for the country's peaceful reunification, for peace and progress, under the leadership of the Workers' Party at head with Comrade Kim Il-song."

DPRK Embassy Reception

AU131923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/4/1987--Marking the 75th birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the ambassador of that country to Bucharest, Cho Yong-kuk, gave a reception on Monday, April 13.

Attending were Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, other Romanian officials.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps also attended.

During the reception the participants toasted the health of Presidents Kim Il-song and Nicolae Ceausescu, the development of friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties and countries, for the benefit of both peoples, and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation worldwide.

Festive Meeting

AU141934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/04/1987--On the 75th birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a festive meeting was held in Bucharest on April 14.

The meeting was opened by Stefan Birceri, vice-chairman of the Municipal People's Council Executive Committee, who, on behalf of the communists and the other working people in the capital, wished the friendly Korean people further successes, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, of Kim Il-song, in building the socialist society, in attaining its aspirations after the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of the DPR of Korea to Bucharest, referred on the occasion to the life and prestigious activity of President Kim Il-song, presented the priority directions of his fatherland's socioeconomic development. He recalled the Korean people's fight for a peaceful, independent reunification of the fatherland, the initiatives and proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea, of President Kim Il-song in this respect. In context, the speaker expressed deep gratitude to the Romanian Communist Party, to the Romanian Government and people, to President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, for the active support granted to the just fight of the Korean people, for their militant solidarity with the sacred cause of reunification.

Referring to the ties of friendship and cooperation established between the two parties and countries, the Korean ambassador stressed that the Bucharest and Pyongyang meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, the understandings covenanted raised them on to higher levels, in the interest of the progress and prosperity of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding the world over.

'DPRK Film Week'

AU191438 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] The "Studio" movie theater in Bucharest opened the "DPRK Film Week" on 14 April on the 75th birthday of President Kim Il-song. The movie presented during the gala performance--"The Gold Medal"--will be followed by the first performance of "Reward According to Deed" and by such full-length movies as "The Voice of the Heart," "Until We Shall Part," and "Red April." These movies will also be shown in the cities of Craiova and Pitesti.

The opening festivity was attended by members of the leadership of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association.

Cho Yung-kuk, DPRK ambassador in Bucharest, embassy members, and chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in our country were also present.

Documentary Exhibition

AU191448 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] On the 75th birthday of President Kim Il-song, a DPRK photographic-documentary exhibition was opened in the hall of the Romanian Institute for Ties with Foreign Countries 14 April. Organized by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the exhibition displays important images of the DPRK's development.

The opening ceremony was attended by deputy section chiefs of the RCP Central Committee, members of the leadership of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Association of Romanian-Korean Friendship, of the Romanian Institute for Ties with Foreign Countries, and by men of science, art, and culture.

Cho Yong-kuk, DPRK ambassador in Bucharest, embassy members, chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in our country, and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

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ACADEMICIAN URSU MEETS SOVIET SCIENTISTS IN MOSCOW

AU241634 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1526 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 24/4/1987--Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of Romania's National Council of Science and Technology, had Moscow interviews with leaders of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR.

The sides looked into the stage attained by and the results of the Romanian-Soviet technical and scientific collaboration and agreed upon joint measures for a future intensification of this activity, to enhance the contribution made by technical and scientific collaboration to the development of the economic cooperation between the two countries.

The sides expressed the joint wish to deepen the collaboration in priority domains of the two countries' national economies.

The interviews occasioned an exchange of messages between Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.sc., first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, and Boris Tolstykh, chairman of the USSR State Committee of Science and Technology, and Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

At the same time Academician Ion Ursu met Academician A.M. Prokhorov, president of the Physics Section of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academician Vaynshteyn, director of the Crystallography Institute under the Academy, and other Soviet scientists and specialists, and visited some research institutes. The sides looked into concrete aspects of the technical and scientific collaboration between research units in the two countries and the ways to deepen and improve the quality and efficiency of this activity.

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FESTIVE MEETING ON LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

AU221958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/04/1987--A festive meeting was arranged in Bucharest, on April 22, to mark the 117th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

The personality and revolutionary activity of V.I. Lenin was evoked by Petre Constantin, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, director general of the Romanian Radio and Television.

The birthday anniversary of V.I. Lenin, illustrious political thinker and Marxist theorist, organizer and leader of the proletariat in the struggle for winning power and building the socialist society, the speaker said, is for progressive forces everywhere an opportunity to ponder over the sense and role of revolutionary theory and practice, the stringent need for a scientific study of revolutionary processes and the duty of the Workers' Party to base its strategy and tactics on such an analysis of facts.

Lenin articulated the highly important strategic thesis on the possibility to turn the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution in a small number of countries and even in a single country, the speaker said. He pointed to the correctness of this great idea that had been confirmed by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution that had fulfilled, for the first time ever, the working people's aspirations at social and national freedom, marked a landmark in Russia's history, inaugurating at the same time the era of mankind's passage from capitalism to socialism.

Highlighting the creative thought of the great leader put at the service of the building of the socialist society, the speaker said: The revolutionary outlook, the brilliant creator and promoter of which was also V.I. Lenin, exerted and exerts today too an overriding influence on contemporaneous development.

Faithfulness to the truth of life, to the need to know specific national realities, the belief that the transforming force of theory is directly linked to the creative approach to the concrete problems of the revolutionary process in Romania, the speaker showed, run like a red thread throughout the whole history of the Workers' Party of Romania, ever since its creation in 1897.

The creative application of the general truths of scientific socialism has permanently guided the activity of the RCP that will soon celebrate 66 years of existence. Along its entire history, the RCP has identified itself with the masses' aspirations, found always the best ways of revolutionary fight, known to synthesize in its programmes the requirements of social progress specific to the historical development stages of the country, winning in years of dedicated struggle and work the role of leading political force of the Romanian society.

The building of socialism in Romania confirms most powerfully the correctness of the Leninist principle of the need to creatively apply the revolutionary theory to the specific historical conditions in each country.

In less than forty years of socialist construction, Romania turned from a less developed country, with a backward economy, into an industrial-agrarian state with a modern industry, organized on the latest gains of science and technology, with a modern socialist agriculture in full swing of development. On this basis, the general development of the country and the continual rise in the people's standard of living materially and spiritually have been secured.

Life proves on the strength of facts that both in Romania and worldwide, socialism takes various forms in one country or another, in one stage or another. The diversity of ways towards socialism does not diminish, on the contrary more powerfully evinces the might and lastingness of scientific socialism, the fact that mankind's future is socialism.

As the problems of revolutionary transformation are more and more in the focus, in most various zones and original forms, it is obvious that the role and importance of revolutionary theory become more and more complex, carry a growing responsibility vis-a-vis the answers and solutions to questions and problems posed by well-defined particular facts, in the confrontation with the general requirements of contemporaneous progress and also with the historically specific peculiarities of each people.

The speaker went on to say that the V.I. Lenin's birth anniversary was an opportunity to evoke the rich traditions and strong ties of solidarity of the revolutionary movements in Romania and Russia, of the collaboration of Romanian and Soviet Communists, of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Stressing that numerous Romanians contributed, arms in hand, to the victory of the proletarian revolution, to the defense of the young Soviet state against the imperialist intervention, the speaker further said: A decisive factor in the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations as a whole are the links of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU. The crucial role is held by meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, the agreements on the expansion and deepening of collaboration between the two parties, states and peoples.

The fruitful ties between Romania and the USSR are rounded off by their productive collaboration internationally which goes down as an active contribution to the settlement of the problems of today's world, to the promotion of the cause of disarmament, peace and understanding the world over.

Under the current circumstances, Romania considers that everything should be done to halt the arms race, achieve disarmament, nuclear first and foremost.

Romania firmly speaks up against nuclear arms and supports the programme put forward by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination of nuclear missiles until 2000. The RCP, Romania have always stated for the settlement of the issue of removing medium-range missiles from Europe as a first step toward the elimination of nuclear weapons from the European Continent and the world over. Romania takes the view that with the USSR and U.S. proposals as a basis, real possibilities have been created to reach, in a short delay, an accord on scraping medium-range missiles from Europe.

Romania is also for the reduction of conventional arms and holds that the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty socialist countries and a number of proposals of the NATO states make a fine basis for negotiations on this matter.

Mentioning in this context that Romania decided to unilaterally cut arms, troops and military spending by five per cent, the speaker said: Working for peace, disarmament, nuclear above all, for cutting arms, troops and military spending, Romania makes ample efforts for the development of international collaboration, for the development of its relations with all the world states. Romania places in the center of its international activity the development of relations of friendship and many-sided collaboration with all the socialist states and also strengthens the cooperation with the developing countries, with all world countries, irrespective of their social system.

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PRESS MARKS 117th ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S BIRTH

AU221304 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1050 GMT 22 Apr 87

["Dynamic and Profoundly Creative Spirit of the Marxist-Leninist Teaching"--
AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, April 22/4/1987--The whole Romanian press of April 22 marks 117 years since the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in extensive articles highlighting the contribution of the great philosopher, the continuator of the exquisite work of K. Marx and F. Engels, to the development of the working class' revolutionary theory and practice, stressing the value of his novel theses, concepts and conclusions that developed the Marxist theory and opened prospects for its future progress.

In the article entitled "Creative Spirit, the Always Alive Urge of Marxism-Leninist" in daily SCINTEIA, assistant Professor Viorel Popescu, D., stresses inter alia:

Under the circumstances of the present epoch, characterized by extremely profound changes in every domain of human and social life, in international relations, under the impact of the socialist and national liberation revolutions, of the revolution in science and technology, following the emergence of problems and types of problems of unprecedented complexity and newness, the most important conclusion we must draw from the reading of Lenin's work is the need for a permanently creative position vis-a-vis the revolutionary theory of the working class, for referring to Lenin's creation in the same way in which he meant to refer to the work of Marx and Engels. He paid utmost heed to the analysis of the relations between the general and the particular, national and international, objective and subjective, to the question of alliances in the carrying through of the socialist revolution and construction.

Lenin saw scientific socialism not as a collection of dogmas, of immutable theses and conclusions, but as an open theory apt to assimilate new theses, concepts and conclusions based upon the generalization of the practical experience and the new scientific discoveries. At the same time he stressed the imperative need for reconsidering, in the light of the new data of practice and human knowledge, the various theses and conclusions in view of "updating them", of adjusting or even giving up those that no longer accord with the continuously changing realities.

By implementing the Leninist program of building the new social system, the Soviet peoples, under the leadership of the glorious communist party built by Lenin, liquidated the backwardness inherited from the czarist regime, successfully built the technical-material base of the new society, ensuring the development at high rates of the productive forces, the multilateral progress of every domain of socioeconomic life.

The 117th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin coincides with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a telling confirmation of its illustrious leader's profoundly creative thinking, of the viability of Marxism-Leninism. The triumph of the October Socialist Revolution led to the triumph of the new system in one of the world's greatest countries, to fast progress in every domain of social life, first of all in the productive forces, as the Soviet Union is today among the first countries in the world in terms of industrial production, development level of science and technology, and in many other domains, also playing an essential role in international life.

Highlighting that the creative application of scientific socialism, of Lenin's contributions, the interpretation of this theory especially as a methodologic guide to the analysis and settlement of the concrete problems of revolutionary struggle and activity, of socialist revolution and construction has been a major and permanent preoccupation of the worker movement in Romania, of the Romanian Communist Party, the article stresses.

A crucial moment in projecting the creative spirit onto higher stages was the 9th Congress of the RCP that laid foundations to a new, dynamic, profoundly renewing manner of leading and implementing the work of socialist construction, marking the beginning of the period that, through its great achievements in every domain, is matchless in the Romanian people's millenary history, a period directly connected to the activity of the party's General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. It is the era of speeding up the rhythm of the homeland's socialist history, of a powerful development of the productive forces, of all components of the social system, the era of improving the production and social relations, of the entirety of the structures of socialist society.

Based on an outlook that fully accords with the current epoch, the RCP powerfully develops its relations of international solidarity, making valuable contributions to the elaboration and promotion in practice of new concepts about the relations among the communist and workers' parties, the rallying of all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces of contemporary world for the settlement of the major issues facing mankind, first of all the fundamental issue of our days--the halting of the arms race, the passage of disarmament and the securing of peace. Romania's foreign policy of broad collaboration and cooperation with all countries of the world, with the socialist states in the first place, has as salient features the abidance by principles, steadiness and dynamics, revolutionary, creative spirit, humanism and democracy, realistic and constructive proposals and stands, in the settlement of the various issues of international life.

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RCP MESSAGE TO DANISH CP CONGRESS

AU210949 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 87 p 6

[Report on "RCP Message of Greetings to Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark"]

[Text] Copenhagen 17 April (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark [DKP] continued in Broendby with discussion in plenum of the documents on the agenda. Messages of greetings were also extended to the delegates by the communist and workers parties represented at the congress.

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes for success to the participants in the congress.

Expressing satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship between the RCP and the DKP based on mutual esteem, trust, and respect, the message reaffirms the conviction that these relations will continue to deepen in the spirit of meetings and the understandings reached by the leader of the two parties.

Stressing that under RCP leadership our people are currently engaged with all their creative energy in implementing the comprehensive program for the country's many-sided development adopted by the 13th RCP Congress, the message then presents the RCP's position in connection with the current international situation.

The RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the message continues, believe that the basic problem of our time is the struggle for peace, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, and for eliminating the danger of a devastating nuclear war.

Expressing its great responsibility toward its own people and toward the present and future of mankind, Socialist Romania has advocated and consistently struggles for effective measures to halt the arms race, all nuclear testing, and to achieve a comprehensive disarmament program that will focus on eliminating nuclear weapons and on ensuring, at the same time, a substantial cut in conventional arms, troops, and military expenditures.

The message reaffirms the RCP determination and our people's will to continue to act with all their might to contribute to the implementation of the policy of disarmament, to creating nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, Northern Europe, and other parts of the world, and to achieving a world of peace and equal cooperation among all nations.

The message then stresses that, taking into consideration the serious world economic situation, which profoundly affects the developing countries in particular, Romania believes that it is necessary to take very determined action to eradicate underdevelopment and to establish a new international economic order based on full equality and equity and to achieve a global solution to the problem of the foreign debts burden on the developing countries more and more seriously.

In the current international situation, the message continues, we believe that it is necessary to do everything possible to strengthen cooperation among the communist and workers parties, the socialist, social-democratic parties, and other progressive and democratic groupings, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect, in their joint struggle for detente and cooperation, for peace and progress throughout the world, and for safeguarding the supreme right of peoples' to peace, independence, freedom, and life.

In conclusion, the message expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and DKP and between the Romanian and Danish peoples will continue to develop to the benefit of the two countries and in the interest of the cause of peace, security, and international cooperation.

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CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ZIMBABWE LEADERS

AU210944 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 87 p 5

[Message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Harare.

On the National Day of the Republic of Zimbabwe, I take particular pleasure in extending, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian Government and people, and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, the government, and the friendly Zimbabwean people.

I want to express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties and countries will develop more and more vigorously in the interest of the Romanian and Zimbabwean peoples and of the policy of peace, detente and disarmament, of respect for national independence and sovereignty, and equal cooperation among all nations.

I wish you much good health and personal happiness and complete success to the Zimbabwean people on the road of building the new society, of progress, and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

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CSO: 2020/91

MANEA MANESCU MEETS MALAYSIAN PREMIER

AU191744 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur (AGERPRES) 19/4/1987--On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu messages of friendship were conveyed to his Majesty Sultan Iskandar and Queen Sultanah Zanariah as well as a friendly salute, best wishes of good health and personal success to Malaysia's Prime Minister Datuk Sr Dr Mahathir Mohamed and to Mme Siti Hasmah Mohamed Ali, and wishes of success in the economic and social development to the friendly Malaysian people.

Expressing special gratitude, Premier Datuk Sr Dr Mahathir Mohamed asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed, on behalf of sovereign Sultan Iskandar and Queen Sultanah Zanariah, and on his own behalf and on that of Mme Siti Hasmah Mohamad Ali, a cordial salute and best wishes of personal happiness, alongside wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the interview between the Malaysian prime minister and Manea Manescu, vice-chairman of Romania's State Council, now participating in an international reunion of the interaction council, held in Kuala Lumpur.

During the interview the sides evoked the understandings agreed upon at summit level during the official good-will visit paid to Malaysia by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu in 1982. During the talks the sides set forth the conviction that the economic potential of Romania and Malaysia offered possibilities for expansion of the cooperation in production and of the commercial exchanges and for development of the multilateral relations in the advantage of the two countries and peoples.

The sides laid stress on the belief of Romania and Malaysia that the fundamental issue of the contemporary world is to halt arming and to pass on to nuclear and conventional disarmament, to diminishing the military spending and ensuring peace throughout the world. The sides also singled out the need for an undelayed passage to a global settlement of the grave economic problems confronting the developing countries, of their foreign debt in the first place, and for most firm action to be taken to find political, negotiated solutions to all the interstate conflicts.

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CSO: 2020/91

CEAUSESCU CABLE TO AL-ASAD ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU121551 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Apr 87 p 5

[President Nicolae Ceausescu message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on 40th anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party]

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

On the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, I take special pleasure in extending, on behalf of the RCP leadership, the communists, the whole Romanian people, and on my own behalf, warmest congratulations and wishes for good health and personal happiness to you, the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and to all party members, as well as complete success in implementing the targets established by your party aimed at the country's development to the benefit of the friendly Syrian people and the cause of peace and cooperation.

I want to take this opportunity to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, between the SR of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic will continue to develop in the common interests of the Romanian and Syrian peoples and of the cause of international cooperation, understanding, and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

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CSO: 2020/91

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211606 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 87 p 6

[Message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on National Day]

[Text] To Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Damascus

The 41st national day of the Syrian Arab Republic is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for peace, progress, and well-being to the friendly Syrian people.

I want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop at various levels in the spirit of accords and understandings concluded during our meetings in the interest and to the benefit of the Romanian and Syrian peoples and of the cause of peace, cooperation, and international understanding.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

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CSO: 2020/91

IRAQI YOUTH DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU291144 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0659 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 29/4/1987—A delegation of the National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth [NUI SY], headed by Alia Saleh Mehdi el Nakib [name as received], member of the NUI SY Executive Bureau, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Union of Communist Student Associations of Romania [UCSAR].

During the visit, the delegation met with young people, students, cadres of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] and of the Communist Student Associations, had talks at the CC of the UCY, toured higher learning units and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest Municipality and Brasov County.

The talks occasioned an exchange of experiences and information on the current preoccupations and activities of the UCY, UCSAR and NUI SY and the mutual wish was expressed to further develop the links of friendship and collaboration between the young people in Romania and Iraq, as a specific contribution to the development of the relations between the two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Iraq, president of the Iraq Republic.

Emphasis was also placed on the need for increasing the efforts and contributions of the young generation everywhere to the struggle of the peoples, of the broad progressive forces for averting the worsening of the international political situation, for the settlement of all conflicts by peaceful, negotiated means, for the resumption of the course toward detente and the building of a better and more just world.

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CSO: 2027/91

MANESCU ADDRESSES KUALA LUMPUR INTERACTION SESSION

AU212007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, AGERPRES, April 21, 1987—At the international session of the Interaction Council that rallies former heads of state or government from all continents, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, presented Romania's stand on disarmament, the curtailment of the military expenditures, security and peace, as well as on the problems of underdevelopment and the new international economic order.

Romania, the speaker said, assesses that the fundamental issue of our era is the halting of the arms race, the cessation of the nuclear weapon tests, the passage to nuclear disarmament, until the complete elimination of the nuclear weapons, a substantive reduction of the conventional weapons, the establishment of a severe international control on any measure of disarmament.

The substantive reduction of arms, military effectives and expenditures, under severe control, that should ensure a balance of forces at a lowest possible level—the speaker went on—is a vital necessity. In this connection, he mentioned that Romania repeatedly called on other countries to freeze and reduce the military expenditures and she unilaterally cut by five per cent her weapons, troops and military expenditures at the end of 1986.

Romania, Manea Manescu stressed, firmly declares for the litigious issues, the disputes among states to be settled by negotiations alone.

The speaker stressed also that it is imperiously necessary that efforts be increased for the eradication of underdevelopment. The holding of a UN-sponsored international conference would be needed in this respect, that should examine all problems, including the developing countries' foreign debts.

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CSO: 2020/91

DOBRESCU ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN COUNCIL SESSION

AU212028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, AGERPRES, 21/4/1987--In the April 21 meeting of the 18th session of the Palestinian National Council, Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, addressed the session participants, the whole friendly Palestinian people a warm, comradely salute, and best wishes of success in their proceedings.

This is an important even in the Palestinian people's life that gives us the opportunity to point with satisfaction to the ties of close friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity between the RCP and the PLO, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples he said. The numerous interviews and talks President Nicolae Ceausescu had with Yasir 'Arafat as well as with other PLO representatives, with members of the Palestinian National Council were reference moments in the growing course of these relations.

The Romanian Government and people have granted constant support to the sustained activity of the Palestinian National Council, of the PLO for the achievement of the Palestinian people's unity of will and action in its noble fight for the winning of its inalienable rights and the attainment of its legitimate aspirations after self-determination, and free and independent development. Socialist Romania, giving attention to Middle East developments, has consistently stood and acted for a political, negotiated settlement of the complex problems in the area, of the Arab-Israeli conflict the essential component of which is the Palestinian people's question.

By virtue of the position of principle of the RCP and Romanian state, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscores the need for intensifying the efforts and political-diplomatic actions, launching new initiatives for a global, negotiated solution to the Middle East situation, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue through the recognition of its right to self-determination, to independent statehood included, to a lasting and just peace apt to guarantee the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area.

In Romania's opinion, that from the very beginning suggested an international conference, a political settlement of the Middle East situation necessarily requires more particularly so under the current serious circumstances in the

region--the calling of a UN-sponsored international conference apt to provide a favourable framework for negotiations, which should be attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, by the USSR and the U.S.A., by the other Security Council members and by other states which can positively contribute to the resolution of the problems and the achievement of peace in the area. In this respect, Romania supports the idea of a preparatory committee including the PLO and Israel as well.

Referring to the current international circumstances, the speaker showed that everything had to be done for the settlement only by peaceful, negotiated means, of the conflicts and disputed issues in various regions of the world.

In concluding his address, the RCP representative wishes the session full success, expressing the confidence that the debates and decisions to be made would contribute to strengthening the Palestinian unity, would create new possibilities of action for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

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CSO: 2020/91

RCP MESSAGE TO ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU071327 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 87 p 5

[Report on "RCP Message of Greetings" extended by Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, to the 44th Congress of the Italian Socialist Party in Rimini on 1 April]

[Text] Rome 1 April (AGERPRES)—The proceedings of the 44th Congress of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI], which are taking place in Rimini, continued on 1 April.

The delegations of communist, socialist, and social democratic parties from abroad, which attended the congress, conveyed greetings to the PSI Congress.

On behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the working people in Romania, Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, extended a message of greetings and best wishes for success to the congress participants.

We want to take this opportunity, the message stresses, to express satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship between the RCP and the PSI based on mutual esteem, trust, and respect, and we want to express the conviction that these relations will expand and deepen in the spirit of the fruitful meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties. We are sure that the constant development of relations between the RCP and PSI constitutes an important factor for expanding and diversifying the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy at a political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and at other levels.

The message then stresses that the Romanian people under RCP leadership are currently carrying out an extensive activity to implement the program of the country's multifaceted development adopted by the 13th RCP Congress; they also make sustained efforts to continue to develop and modernize the forces of production, to accentuate the intensive nature and raise the qualitative level of industry, to substantially increase labor productivity in all areas of the economy, achieve the new agrarian revolution, ensure broad participation in international exchanges and economic cooperation, and improve our people's material and cultural standard of living.

The RCP, the message points out, believes that the current international situation continues to be particularly tense and complex as a result of the unprecedented acceleration of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, the continuation and intensification of the policy of force and dictate, of domination and oppression, and of the violation of the basic principles of interstate relations such as respect for peoples' national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in their domestic affairs, and each people's right to freely and independently choose its road of socioeconomic development. All this has contributed to the unprecedented deterioration of international relations and has considerably increased the danger of a nuclear war.

The RCP believes that the most important issue of today is the struggle for peace, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, and the elimination of the danger of a devastating nuclear war.

In the light of its great responsibility toward the people and toward the present and future of mankind, the RCP and Socialist Romania have struggled and consistently act to contribute to the adoption of effective measures to halt the arms race, stop all nuclear testing, and work out a complex disarmament program, which--focusing on the elimination of nuclear weapons--will ensure a substantial and concomitant reduction of conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures.

Proceeding from the premise that underdevelopment is a factor that aggravates the international atmosphere, Socialist Romania actively struggles to eliminate it and it acts to achieve a new international economic order and to create conditions that will permit the more rapid progress of the developing countries, a fact that will contribute overcoming the economic crisis in general and to greater stability in the world economic development, the message stresses.

Taking into consideration the particular role played today by firm actions and joint efforts by the working people at a national and international level, the development of understanding and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect among the communist, socialist, social democratic, and liberal parties, the national liberation movements and other workers, progressive, and democratic forces are of particular importance in the broad struggle for peace, freedom, democracy, national independence, security, cooperation, and progress in Europe and throughout the world. It is in the power of our parties and peoples to stop the development toward a thermonuclear catastrophe, to voice a decisive "NO" to the arms race, to impose disarmament and peace, and to assert the vital right of people to existence and life, the message stresses.

Expressing thanks for the invitation to participate in the PSI congress proceedings, the message stresses the RCP's conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and between the Romanian and Italian peoples will continue to develop to the benefit of the two countries and of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

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CSO: 2020/91

POPESCU CONVEYS RCP MESSAGE TO ITALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU231327 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0834 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/4/1987--In message of the Romanian Communist Party to the 36th National Congress of the Italian Republican Party, Dumitru Popescu, CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee member, RCP representative to the Congress, voiced the satisfaction for the good relationship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Republic Party founded on mutual regard and respect.

Highlighting the Romanian people's current concerns, the speaker showed that Romania took action for the phased-out abolition of nuclear arms and a substantial reduction of the conventional weapons until the year 2000, and favoured an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe as a starting point for the gradual reduction of all nuclear weapons, for disarmament. Romania is firmly for the elimination of the threat and use of force from international relations, for the peaceful negotiated settlement of all conflicts and disputes between states, for a new international economic order that should ensure the more rapid progress of the countries lagging behind, the harmonious growth of all peoples.

In the present international circumstances, the message goes on, all revolutionary, progressive, democratic parties and organizations should cooperate more closely on the basis of equality of mutual respect, and step up their common fight for national independence and liberty, for detente and cooperation, for world peace and progress.

The speaker ended by expressing the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Republic Party, between the Romanian and Italian peoples would develop further to mutual benefit, to serve the cause of peace, disarmament, security, independence and progress worldwide.

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CSO: 2020/91

BRIEFS

COOPERATIVE RELATIONS DISCUSSED--Tunis (AGERPRES) 29/4/1987--A warm exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the President of the Tunisian Republic, Habib Bourguiba, took place in Tunis where the Prime Minister Rachid Sfar received the Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, Constantin Oancea. In the spirit of the summit understandings, the talks with the prime minister, the foreign affairs minister and other Tunisian cabinet members covered the cooperative relations between the two countries and their development prospects. The wish was stated for a growing trade and the agreement on new cooperation ventures in the economy. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 29 Apr 87 AU]

NETHERLANDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Bucharest AGERPRES 29/4/1987--On the national day of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the ambassador of that state to Bucharest, Charles S van Straten, gave a reception on April 29. Attending were Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, executives of ministries and central institutions, men of letters and artists, journalists. Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 29 Apr 87 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FORMER PRESIDENT BARBARA--Bucharest, AGERPRES, April 21, 1987--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu received on April 21 Agatha Barbara, former president of the Republic of Malta, now on a Romanian visit. During the interview, that proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they emphasized the good relations between the two countries and peoples. Referring to some important economic units she had visited in Romania, Agatha Barbara highlighted the existence of broad possibilities of further expanding the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries. The need was stressed during the talk for intensified efforts from all states for halting the arms race and passing onto disarmament, nuclear above all. They expressed the wish to work in future as well, for the consolidation of the collaboration between Romania and Malta, both on a bilateral plane and in international arena. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 21 Apr 87 AU]

VIETNAMESE COOPERATIVE OFFICIAL RECEIVED--Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/04/1987--Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Pacoste received on April 22 Nguyen Kuang Kuin [spelling as received] chairman of the Central Union of Supply and Sales Cooperatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who paid a visit to

Romania. During the interview aspects were approached of the growth of collaboration between the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of Romania (Centrocoop) and the Central Union of Supply and Sales Cooperatives of Vietnam. The interview was attended by Centrocoop Chairman Paul Niculescu. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 22 Apr 87 AU]

MANESCU MEETS DEPUTY PREMIER BABA--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/4/1987--Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who attended the proceedings of the fifth session of the Interaction Council in Kuala Lumpur which brings together former heads of state and government from all continents, met Ghafar Baba, deputy prime minister of Malaysia. On the occasion stress was laid on current aspects of economic cooperation in production, as well as the present and future Romanian-Malaysian trade exchanges. Also highlighted was the two countries' wish for further action for finding new ways and modalities of collaboration in production, of broadening economic exchanges. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1218 GMT 22 Apr 87 AU]

PETRESCU RECEIVES GREEK ENERGY MINISTER--Bucharest AGERPRES 18/04/1987--Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu received on Saturday, April 18, Anasthasos Peponis [name as received], minister of energy, industry and technology of Greece, with whom he approached questions related to the development of the Romanian-Hellenic cooperation in the extractive and power industries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1432 GMT 18 Apr 87 AU]

GERE MEETS NEW DANISH CP LEADER--Copenhagen (AGERPRES) 20/4/1987--On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Mihai Gere, head of the RCP delegation to the Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark addressed warm congratulations and best wishes of success to Ole Sohn, the newly-elected president of the Communist Party of Denmark. Thanking for the message, Ole Sohn conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial message of friendship and warm wishes of success in the activity he carries on at the head of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian state. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1116 GMT 20 Apr 87 AU]

NICU CEASESCU MEETS CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1987--On 22 April, Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], met a delegation of the Union of the Communist Youth of Cuba, headed by Roberto Robaina Gonzalez, first secretary of the National Council of that organization, now on a Romanian visit. On the occasion the sides exchanged information and experience on the current preoccupations of the two youth organizations and the participation of the young generation in the economic and social activities in the two countries. The sides pointed out the ascending evolution of the Romanian-Cuban relations of friendship and collaboration on a youth line. During the interview the sides approached a series of current questions of the international movement of the youth and students. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 22 Apr 87 AU]

ELECTRIC POWER INVESTMENT PROGRAM REVIEWED--Bucharest AGERPRES 24/04/1987--
The investment programme of the Electric Power Ministry of Romania in 1987 provides for the commissioning of over 40 new co-generation plants. The generating sets of the Bucharest-Progresul, Suceava, Drobeta-Turnu-Severin, Oradea, Craiova-2 and Turceni plants are in an advanced mounting stage. Generating sets or co-generation plants will also start operating in Covora, Iasi, Brasov and Arad. More than 30 units of some hundreds of megawatts are to be put into operation by the end of the year. The waterpower stations of Clopotiva and Clocotis as well as the generating sets of Cura Lotrului, Floresti and Agigea were connected to the national grid. The hydroelectric plants of Riul Mare-Retezat, part of the waterpower stations on the Olt, between Slatina and the Danube (Ipotesti, Draganesti, Frunzaru), those on the Crisul Repede and the Kiu, Dragan-Iad, Munteni and Siriu will be commissioned this year as well. By the end of 1987 the installed generating power is estimated to stand at over 1,000 Mw. In the last twenty years, the installed power in co-generation plants rose more than sixfold--from about 3,200 to nearly 20,000 Mw. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1151 GMT 24 Apr 87 AU]

CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVED--Bucharest, AGERPRES, April 23, 1987--Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on April 23 the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba, headed by Roberto Robaina Gonzalez, first secretary of the Organization's National Committee, who visit Romania. During the interview, emphasis was placed on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of Cuba, between the two countries and peoples, on the decisive role of the summit meetings for their continuous development. In that frame, they highlighted the good relations between the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] of Romania and the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba, the contribution the youth organizations in the two countries made and can further make to the strengthening of the Romanian-Cuban friendship and collaboration. The interview was attended by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 23 Apr 87 AU]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CUBAN YOUTH--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23-04-1987--During the Romanian visit by a delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba, a Romanian-Cuban youth friendship meeting was held in Bucharest, on April 23. Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], and Roberto Robaina Gonzalez, first secretary of the National Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba, took the floor to underscore the fine relations of friendship and collaboration set between the Romanian and Cuban peoples, between the two parties and countries, the contribution of youth organizations to the amplification of these ties. Reference was made to a number of current issues of the international youth and student movement and stress was laid on the most important role devolving on the young generation in the implementation of mankind's aspirations at peace and progress. In context, the two youth organizations' resolve was expressed to work alongside the democratic and progressive youth everywhere for the establishment of a climate of peace and detente the world over, for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, for the building of a more just and better world on our planet. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 23 Apr 87 AU]

MESSAGE TO SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER--Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasn, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, on that country's national day. The cable conveys congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness. It also expresses the conviction that the governments of the two countries will continue to act to develop and expand Romanian-Syrian relations. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 87 p 6 AU]

AVIATION FESTIVITY ARRANGED--Bucharest, AGERPRES, April 21, 1987--The Bacau Aircraft Enterprise arranged a festivity marking the building of the 1000th "IAK-52" utility plane, by collaboration with specialized enterprises in the USSR. In their addresses, Marin Nedelcu, minister of the machine-building industry of Romania, and A.S. Systsov, minister of aircraft industry of the USSR, warmly congratulated the Bacau enterprise's staff and the Soviet experts for their successes in the over ten years of fruitful cooperation and emphasized the positive experience gained in the manufacturing of the easy [as received] planes, as well as the possibilities of increasing the technical and economic cooperation in aviation between the two countries, of building better aircraft and engines. The event was attended by executives of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, of the Ministry of Aircraft Industry of the Soviet Union, by representatives of specialty enterprises in the two countries, as well as representatives of the local authorities. Romanian pilots then made a demonstration flight. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 21 Apr 87 AU]

ROMANIA-COLOMBIA SIGN PROTOCOL--Bogota AGERPRES 1/4/1987--Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, head of the Romanian delegation to the proceedings of the eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Colombian Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration held in Bogota was received by Virgilio Barco Vargas, president of Colombia. On the occasion messages were exchanged between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Colombian head of state. Stress was laid on the good relations between the two countries and their further development. The current session of the commission examined the stage of commercial exchanges and economic collaboration between the two countries, analysed and agreed upon the draft trade agreement between the Rom and the Colombian governments. The protocol of the session stipulates the measures for the further development of the relations of economic collaboration between the two countries. The Romanian minister also had talks with executives of some ministries as well as with heads of Colombian companies. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 1 Apr 87 AU]

STANCULESCU RECEIVED BY MOROCCAN KING--Rabat AGERPRES 1/4/1987--From President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, King Hassan II of Morocco was conveyed best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress and peace to the friendly Moroccan people. Thanking King Hassan II asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania be conveyed best wishes of good health and happiness, of new successes along the path of progress and welfare to the friendly Romanian people. The exchange of messages took place when the king of Morocco received Lt.-Gen. Victor Stanculescu, first deputy minister of the national defence, in Rabat. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1137 GMT 1 Apr 87 AU]

MEXICAN PARTY LEADER RECEIVES RCP'S GHITULICA--Mexico City AGERPRES 30/3/1987--
The secretary-general of the CC of the United Social Party of Mexico (PSUM) received Maria Ghitulica, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the Romanian Communist Party to the Third PSUM Congress. Pablo Gomez Alvarez was conveyed cordial greetings and warm congratulations from the RCP general secretary as well as wishes of success on his reelection to that high office. Thanking, the PSUM secretary-general requested that warm greetings be conveyed to RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of good health and happiness, of further successes in his activity at the head of the party and state. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1650 GMT 30 Mar 87 AU]

CEAUSESCU LAYS WREATH AT MEMORIAL--Brazzaville (AGERPRES) 2/4/1987--Thursday, April 2, the second day of the visit they are paying to the Congo, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu laid a floral wreath at the mausoleum erected in memory of Marien N'gouabi, a prominent personality of the P.R. of the Congo and of the international life, an old constant friend of Romania. After laying the floral wreath, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu kept a moment's silence. Members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PCT and the government were present. Military guards presented arms. The state anthems of the two countries were played. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1327 GMT 2 Apr 87 AU]

CP LEADER RECEIVES COMAN--Bucharest AGERPRES 29/3/1987--During the call paid on the chairman of the Communist Party of Austria by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria, the former was conveyed, on behalf of RCP general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, a comradely salute and best wishes, as well as warm congratulations on his reelection to the high office of chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. Franz Muhri thanked and sent Nicolae Ceausescu a warm comradely salute, wishes of good health and happiness, and wished the Romanian people new successes in the socialist construction work. During the talks held on the occasion the sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations between the two parties and countries and expressed the joint wish to further develop them in the interest of the Romanian and Austrian peoples, of the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0650 GMT 30 Mar 87 AU]

RECEPTION FOR END OF MISSION--The PLO permanent representative in Romania, 'Izzat Farid Abu al-Rub, gave a reception on 2 April, at the end of his mission in Romania. The reception was attended by members of the management of the heads of the diplomatic corps accredited to Romania also attended. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 87 p 5 AU]

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CSO: 2020/91

HASANI ADDRESSES BELGRADE POLITICAL AKTIV

AU081341 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[D. Drazic, V. Krmanovic, and M. Vasovic report: 'Change of Both the Constitution and Behavior']

[Text] The SFRY Presidency's initiation of work on amendments to the Constitution has, for quite understandable reasons, been followed with keen interest by the public. This increases the responsibility of all political factors during the forthcoming period of changes to the Constitution, which we rightly expect to be a creative and innovative act with which we will open up new prospects for a more stable economic and social development accompanied by the enhanced unity and cohesion of our socialist community, stressed Sinan Hasani, President of the SFRY Presidency, speaking to the Belgrade political aktiv.

Indecisiveness, inconsistencies, and the partial realization of the long term economic stabilization program led to the deepening of the crisis in some sectors as well as the worsening of political relations. This is why it is extremely important that the whole of our future activities on the forthcoming changes in the Constitution are followed by greater efforts to solve the current economic and other social difficulties. With that aim in mind we need a more flexible situation, the greater involvement of all work collectives and sociopolitical communities, and of all conscientious socialist forces.

I think that the dilemma about what to do first, that is, what is more important, changes in the Constitution or the change of practice and behavior, is behind us. Obviously we need both. I think that the SFRY Presidency's proposal has clearly set the basis of both directions.

Political Mood

The unfavorable economic situation, particularly its duration, adversely affects the general social climate and leads to the creation of social tensions and to the worsening of the political mood of the working people and citizens. Taking this into consideration, our subjective forces and above all the LCY have important tasks and responsibilities in implementing the established economic policy. Through their organized action it is necessary to ensure

the consistent implementation of the established policy and the strict application of adopted measures which will at the same time brake all resistance.

Bright Points

In order to be fair to the greatest number of workers and farmers, one must conclude that in these difficult years they have been behaving responsibly toward their production and enabled our country to remain on its feet. Last year's data on production trends in industry and agriculture, if I may use this as an illustration, prove that not everything is as black as some would like it to be, but that there are some bright points in our development.

Despite the fact that it has clearly determined the volume, directions, and aims of the forthcoming changes, the SFRY Presidency's proposal is, judging by its analytical approach and its democratic and political form, an open democratic platform for all those initiatives aimed at the further development and strengthening of our tenets, which up to now have many times been established in a plebiscite way, and it is in that direction that our organized forces should conduct discussions. In view of that, I am of the opinion that something must be changed in our method of work too. Polemical sparks can be understood, but taking into account the importance of the Constitution all these discussions should be conducted responsibly with a high level of dignity. Priority should be given to argumentation and not to shuffling facts and oratory. In addition, one must always bear in mind the fact that every change requires the agreement of all subjects authorized by the Constitution.

In the discussion conducted so far particular stress was placed on relations within the SR of Serbia. I would like to note that, with the adoption of the LCY Central Committee's stands on topical issues concerning the establishment of relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based, many of the familiar differences have already been overcome. During the preparations of the proposal for initiating changes in the Constitution the SFRY Presidency, together with LCY Central Committee Presidium and the party and state organs in the SR of Serbia and the provinces, was also actively engaged in taking action to overcome the remaining differences and eliminate the unnecessary politicization of issues. Precisely for this reason we have agreed to establish, in a politically responsible and sober manner, whether or not the individual, precisely defined provisions of the normative part of the Constitution contain solutions, which may hamper the consistent and comprehensive realization of the constitutional positions of both the SR of Serbia and the autonomous provinces as determined by the fundamental principles of the SFRY Constitution and, if this is the case, to remove them.

It is my belief, continued Masani addressing the Belgrade political aktiv, as well as the belief of my colleagues in the SFRY Presidency, that the constitutional changes alone will not solve all our problems. The needs and interests of the coexistence of all the working people and the peoples and nationalities in the SR of Serbia call for the common interests in the republic to be tackled more on the basis of self-management and through the pooling of labor and resources. This way of realizing togetherness should not be and is not solely

characteristic of the SR of Serbia but it is the only possible way of resolving and realigning relations between the peoples and nationalities, between republics and provinces, and in the federation as a whole, and is the basis for strengthening the federation's self-managing character and coexistence and development within it.

The president of the SFRY Presidency also spoke about the political and security situation in the country.

Figuratively speaking, Yugoslavia is a ship splashed not only by ordinary waves, but is, so to speak, under the constant brunt of a sea storm and is even exposed to 'vicious' waves. In fact there exist certain reactionary forces in the country and abroad which are doing their utmost to undermine the SFRY's foundations in order to destroy it or return it to the path of the bourgeois or bureaucratic-centralist development.

Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that it is grave and complex and that it therefore required a considerable persistence and readiness of our forces to oppose hostile attacks. As the counterrevolutionary period of 1981 is moving further away, it is becoming increasingly clearer that the vast majority of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, including the Albanian nationality, was unwaveringly supporting socialist Yugoslavia's policy of equal nations and that its fighting spirit is becoming increasingly determined in opposing that other, smaller section within the Albanian nationality, nationalists and irredentists and their senseless attacks on the SFRY, attacks on the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities both in Kosovo and Yugoslavia, and in opposing their hostile calls for and the hoisting of slopans "Kosovo--Republic."

In this reactionary activity not only that these hostile forces had and still have support, but have frequently been induced by hostile forces in Albania, by forces which are neither doing the Albanian nation nor Albanians in Yugoslavia any good. Albania still insists on some kind of paternalism toward Kosovo about which the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and Yugoslavia does not really care and which in fact rejects as an unnecessary and unacceptable trouble. All those extreme reactionary forces would like to forget the fact that Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia did not ask anybody for advice in 1941 when, at the invitation of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito they started to join the revolution and by doing this declared that they wanted to live within socialist Yugoslavia; nor did they ask advice when they decided in 1945 to become a part of the SR of Serbia, when they came in great numbers to vote for the constituent assembly of new Yugoslavia, nor when within the matter of 2 years they liquidated hundreds and thousands of Ballist gang members; nor did they ask Enver Hoxha for advice in 1948 when they resolutely condemned and rejected conformist and Stalinist attacks; nor when they voted in favor of socialist, self-managing and federative arrangement of Yugoslavia during the talks on the position of the autonomous provinces as constituent elements of the federation.

Albanians in Kosovo are well aware, stressed Hasani, that only through the power of socialist Yugoslavia, which is also their revolutionary creation, can they safeguard their national interests, the interests of their workers' class, and their freedom against the attack of not only those reactionary forces which refuse to reconcile themselves with the progress of our revolution, but also of all those forces which strive to create new crisis points and trouble spots in the world and Yugoslavia. The great majority of the Albanian nationality rightly exposes as traitors those Albanian nationalists and irredentists who at each historical turning point tried aggressively to put obstacles on the path of our socialist development. Their crude and brutal excesses against members of other nationalities, particularly against Serbs and Montenegrins aimed at their emigration from Kosovo, have caused bitterness among many Albanians.

The political leadership of Kosovo, the leading people who came to responsible jobs at last year's election, Hasani continued, heartily create and are actively engaged in the implementation of the LCY policy on Kosovo and are achieving good results. In doing so they had the unreserved support of the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

As is known, nationalism has become a somewhat more frequent phenomenon in various parts of our country. It is clear that in these negative developments the Serb, Montenegrin, and Macedonian nationalism was not lacking either. A similar situation exists in other republics. This was best manifested through the emergence of the so-called bourgeois right and nationalist excesses which range from the "Memorandum" of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the so-called "Solidarity Fund," the "Contribution to the Slovene National Program" to Islamic fundamentalists.

I think that it is not strange and surprising that we have encountered various antisocialist and even openly hostile forces in our society, said Hasani, but what is important for us is the attitude of the organized, subjective forces of our society, particularly of the LC. We have established on several occasions that there are a number of people within these subjective forces, and even in the ranks of the LCY, covered in the dust of opportunism. Not only that they are not watchful toward our enemy, but they are not interested in conducting an action against it, and sometimes are even influenced by it. This forces the LCY organizations and other sociopolitical forces to revitalize the ideopolitical work among their memberships and to prepare them for a long-term activity on the course of our socialist development.

But speaking about this, one should also mention the following: When recently on two occasions the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the phenomenon of the "Memorandum," the "Solidarity Fund," and the "Contribution to the Slovene National Program" one could conclude that the LC organizations reacted sharply on these matters and condemned these hostile phenomena and immediately stepped into the action. The energetic activities of these organizations have received the full support of the whole LCY and all other subjective forces.

A part of Hasani's speech to the Belgrade political aktiv was devoted to the international situation.

In relations between the big powers, blocs, and in the general international relations, Masani said, the orientation toward a dialogue and negotiations is being increasingly reaffirmed.

We are also witnesses of important processes not only in the countries of the East but also in those of the West. The latest reforms in the USSR, China, and other socialist countries deserve particular attention and support. The character and direction of these changes are reaffirming the basic postulates and values built in the basis of the socioeconomic being and policy of the SFPRY right from the beginning.

In our foreign policy's activities we should devote special attention to developing relations and cooperation with neighboring countries for understandable reasons. With most of these countries we have generally good and varied cooperation. But with some neighbors there are some open questions, which are mainly the result of their attitudes toward the status of some of our peoples living in them, the attitude toward the Macedonian nation, and there exist interferences with and territorial pretensions toward our country. Yugoslavia strives, through a constructive dialogue and broad cooperation wherever it is possible and wherever there are mutual interests, to create a more favorable climate for overcoming existing problems. In addition to that, we are also trying to contribute toward the conversion of the Balkan peninsula to a zone free of nuclear weapons, the use of force, and all other pressures, said Sinan Masani in his address of the Belgrade political aktiv.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item.]

Low Standard

We are aware of the fact that our personal incomes and our standard of living is significantly lower than those of developed countries, but we must also be aware of the fact that as a society as a whole we cannot spend more than we produce. For just this reason our efforts must, in the long term, be aimed at increasing production while accepting the measures designed to reduce spending as a necessary intervention for removing the existing disequilibrium between these two categories.

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CSO: 2800/197

PRESIDENCY EXAMINES FOREIGN POLICY AIMS

AU201308 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] (TANJUG)--At its session held the day before yesterday--chaired by President Sinan Hasani--the SFEPY Presidency discussed Yugoslavia's current international position and the main directions of its foreign policy.

Representatives from the republican and provincial presidencies and top federal officials also took part in the work of the session. The introductory speech was made by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

According to a Presidency's announcement, the basis of the discussion was a unanimous conclusion that Yugoslavia has achieved significant reputation and respect in the world through its consistent struggle for peace, independence, and independent road of socialist development, through its decisive and successful resistance to all threats and pressures, its role of creating the policy of nonalignment, and its active work in the Nonaligned Movement.

It was pointed out today that a growing number of peoples and countries are increasing their efforts and calls for peace, coexistence, and relaxation of tensions, the halting of arms race, equality, non-interference and respect for differences, and for a peaceful solution of disputes. Calls for and processes toward greater democracy and openness which were and remain the basic values of Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policies developed under the leadership of Comrade Tito are becoming increasingly prominent in the world.

Resolute striving toward a democratic development of society on the basis of socialist self-management and a federative set up, the full equality and the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities, and an independent, nonaligned foreign policy were on this occasion emphasized as the lasting and irreplaceable basis of Yugoslavia's international activities.

The session also pointed out that in the coming period Yugoslavia's foreign policy activities should be characterized by maximal efforts for peace, independence, general emancipation and social progress, and for the democratization of international political and economic relations. Particular importance was given to the creation of a more favorable climate for solving

the hot beds of crises and other major international problems as well as to a further development of an all-round cooperation with all countries on the basis of the UN Charter principles. This implies paying priority attention to the Nonaligned Movement as an essential mainstay and content of Yugoslavia's overall appearance, its most active participation in all actions of the movement, the provisions of a continual contribution toward the affirmation of the policy and Nonalignment Movement as a non-bloc, global, and constructive factor in the current international relations.

The session emphasized the lasting character of our country's orientation in promoting a steady and comprehensive cooperation with neighboring countries. It was stressed that the readiness and concrete involvement of all countries in this region in establishing real good neighborliness--which assumes the respect of the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act--would represent the best contribution toward strengthening the climate of mutual trust, solving outstanding problems, and toward more stable conditions in the region. In an atmosphere like this it will be easier to find on a principled basis more favorable solutions for the unsatisfactory position of some of our peoples in some neighboring countries.

The Presidency particularly pointed out the importance of strengthening Yugoslavia's economic co-operation with other countries in a way that would lead toward solving the accumulated economic problems, the creation of possibilities for a faster economic and technological development of our economy, and thus to strengthening of our independence. This puts all the factors taking part in international relations before extremely important obligations and responsibilities so that--with the full involvement of own capabilities--a positive turnabout in our total economic relations with other countries could be made. With that aim in mind, it was stressed, it is necessary to synchronize to a greater extent the activities of all subjects who are taking part in economic, scientific-technological, and other forms of cooperation with other countries.

The session concluded that, in addition to being exposed to factors that are the result of negative tendencies in the world, Yugoslavia's international position is becoming increasingly exposed to influences of our internal problems and difficulties. They must be solved fast and in a more efficient way with all organized socialist forces of society bearing considerable and responsible tasks. It was also pointed out that the unified appearance of all responsible subjects in implementing the jointly set policy is of special importance for the strengthening of Yugoslavia's reputation and role in international relations. Harmony in the foreign policy, it was stressed, also implies the consistent application of a democratic practice within the process of its socialization, openness in discussing basic direction of our foreign policy involvements, and the responsibility of all for the consistent protection of essential interests of our country.

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CSO 2300/197

IRREDENTISTS NOT FINANCING KOSOVO PROPERTY DEALS

LD062211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 6 Apr (TANJUG)--The findings made so far by the Kosovo international affairs organs and the state and public security service indicate that neither the irredentist movement nor emigree organizations or somebody else abroad are supplying funds to finance the purchase of property from Serbs and Montenegrins in the province.

This is stated in a report by the provincial secretariat for internal affairs, which deals with the measures undertaken so far by the internal affairs organs to trace the sources of funds which members of the Albanian nationality are using to buy, at an enormous price, property from Serbs and Montenegrins. The report was handed out to journalists today. The report was discussed last week by the Kosovo Presidency which agreed that the internal affairs organs had successfully carried out this task envisaged by the document of measures and actions compiled by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The report says that out of the total number of property deals with people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities as vendors and those of Albanian nationality as buyers (in the 1981 to May 1986 period there were 2,245 such deals), the internal affairs organs looked into 999 cases, while 148 of these were singled out for operative consideration.

The organs of the internal affairs secretariat have established that in 88 cases the funds for buying property originated from earnings abroad; in 37 cases the money was made by selling parts or entire properties to people of Albanian nationality; while in 8 cases the necessary amount of money consisted of savings of several family members and other earnings. In 11 cases it was not possible to establish the origins of the funds although indications are that they came from various dubious dealings and illegal trade.

The report is concluded by a statement to the effect that in the coming period the internal affairs organs will continue their work on establishing the origins of funds to finance property deals, and in particular the buying of houses from Serbs and Montenegrins, in an even more organized way and will try to step up cooperation with other relevant organs in suspicious cases. In this, it was said in the report, there is a need for cooperation with organs from the municipalities where people who sold their Kosovo property lived.

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CSO: 2800/197

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY HEARS ABOUT NATIONALISM, EMIGRATION

AU221800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 87 p 4

[M. Daci report: "Emigration Is Most Worrying"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 31 Mar--The direct action of organized socialist forces and the activity of the organs of the state administration and legislature contributed toward the recent improvement in the political and security situation and intranational trust in Kosovo which was overburdened and shaken by the counterrevolutionary events of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in 1981.

This was stated by Refik Agaj, member of the Kosovo Executive Council and president of the Commission for Preventing the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, in his introductory speech at a joint session of all these chambers of the Kosovo assembly.

Agaj paid particular attention to results achieved in educational, scientific, and cultural activities in which hostile indoctrination penetrated the most and the deepest. The process of ideological and political differentiation is being continued, and concrete measures are being taken against the perpetrators of hostile activities in the ranks of pupils, students, and teachers. In the first half of last year 46 teachers were not permitted to work in educational institutions, 11 were removed from teaching, and 20 were expelled from the LCY. As far as pupils are concerned, 24 were expelled from education while 38 secondary school pupils were not permitted to enroll in universities and higher schools.

Speaking about programs for creating conditions for the return of those who emigrated, Agaj said that in many communes--in their local communities and associated labor organizations--programs for accepting those who want to return, work, and live in this province already exist. In the second half of last year 337 people returned to Kosovo out of which 291 are already in employment, although the number of those who returned is modest, this is thought to have significant sociopolitical importance. Requests for the return have been made by 20 more families with 50 members and 298 individuals who are conditioning their return with employment. According to the presented information, if better conditions are created, primarily as regards employment, about 15,000 of those who emigrated would return to Kosov without hesitation.

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CSO: 2800/197

COMMISSION DISCUSSES KOSOVO LC MEMBERSHIP

LD240928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Pristina, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--Increasing attention is devoted to the organization, development and social and class strengthening of the LC in Kosovo. Presently, the Kosovo LC numbers 104,847 members, organized in 3,585 basic organizations. One out of seven inhabitants of the province over 19 years of age, one-fourth of those employed in the economy and half of those involved in social organizations, are LC members.

This information was presented today at a session of the Commission for Development, Organizational Improvement of the LC and Cadre Policy of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, in which a working group of the LCY Central Committee also took part.

Following counterrevolutionary events in 1981 in Kosovo, there was a decline in admissions to the LCY. The reason for this, among other things, as it was said, are stronger criteria, as well as the lack of interest among young people. On the other hand, the process of ideo-political differentiation also plays a role in a more critical approach to the admission of new members and a more consistent respect for the criteria envisaged by the LC statute.

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CSO: 2800/197

MIKULIC, LJUBICIC MARK UNIVERSITIES COMMUNITY ANNIVERSARY

LD062109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG)--The 30th anniversary of the foundation and successful work of the Community of the Universities of Yugoslavia was marked this evening in Belgrade at a formal session of the Assembly of this community, which was held under the auspices of the Federal Executive Council. The session was attended by Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; rectors, professors and students.

In the postwar period our country has achieved great results in the development of higher education. A total of 412 faculties, higher schools, polytechnics, and institutes were founded in Yugoslavia. They were associated in 19 universities. Out of every 10,000 inhabitants 140 are students, a figure with which we can be satisfied, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council stressed while offering his congratulations on the significant jubilee. According to Mikulic, the community of universities is an institution establishing ties between Yugoslav universities. It is and should be an exceptionally significant link on developing the system of education and upbringing of higher education on unified ideological and socioeconomic bases.

We are facing the task of reducing the network of some institutions in higher education. They are those which educate cadres which, at this time, are not necessary in such numbers for the development of the economy and society as a whole, Mikulic said.

The Federal Executive Council, Mikulic stressed, will be the initiator of activities directed toward defining and achieving the necessary levels of equipment at educational institutions for technological development, as well as toward creating essential conditions for raising the quality of education. Equally necessary are activities for making changes in education programs so that they are adapted for creating cadres for technologies of the future, as well as the activities on motivating and directing talented pupils and students.

We need a reform of education, which implies a consistent implementation of the idea of a permeation of education and work, an idea which would lead to the integration of education and upbringing in a unified system of associated work, Mikulic stressed.

We have significant causes to make everything possible so that great cadre and university potential is utilized in the direct realization of the strategy of Yugoslavia's technological development. Therefore, by making efforts in the direction of "the unity of science, production, education and social practice," as Tito used to say, we must, among other things, bring science back to the university and make faculties capable of being partners to economic subjects. With this aim in view, the president of the Federal Executive Council said, the Federal Executive Council will assess research and scientific potential at faculties, those serving production, in the same way as other institutions of science which, with the resolution for 1987 and legal regulations were granted a favorable position, particularly with respect to obtaining research equipment.

Yugoslavia, Mikulic continued, over a long postwar period, realized an exceptionally high rate of economic growth and a dynamic overall development. Huge contributions to this were also made by the institutions of culture, science and education, among which, certainly, were university research workers.

Our community rightly expects that you will continue to make comprehensive efforts toward this aim and educate new generations of top experts and scientists--the generations of the future technological era, Branko Mikulic stressed.

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CSO: 2800/197

RENOVICA VISITS WORK ORGANIZATION IN OHRID

LD102301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Ohrid, 10 Apr (TANJUG)--Emo is a good example of how by relying on our own forces we can develop successfully, said Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY CC Presidium, who today within the framework of a 2-day working visit to Macedonia visited Emo work organization on Ohrid.

In the talks in Emo, the biggest manufacturer of electric equipment in Macedonia, Milanko Renovica acquainted himself with the results of their business activity, in particular with exports. Last year, as Director General Nikola Matlijevski, said, this collective with around 3,300 employees had realized foreign exchange income of \$10 million, while by the end of the year exports will grow to \$20 million. Over 80 percent of exports are to the convertible currency markets.

Stressing that nothing good happens to those who isolate themselves, Renovica added that the unified strategy of technological development was a good cause for concentrating all our forces. This will free us from dependence on foreign countries, stimulate our competitiveness on the foreign market and speed up our joint development. In this sense, Renovica said, manufacturers should more speedily and resolutely overcome all barriers and develop economic unity in the entire country by associating on joint programs.

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CSO. 2800/197

CROAT OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON UKRAINIAN TOUR

LD170238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0847 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Zagreb, 16 Apr (TANJUG)—Cooperation between the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia and the Ukrainian Soviet Republic has been successfully developing over a large number of years in all areas and is a significant contribution to the increasingly better development of overall very good Yugoslav-Soviet relations, Republic of Croatia Premier Ante Milovic said yesterday evening.

Milovic made the statement on his return from a visit to the Ukraine and Moscow at the invitation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Ukrainian Republic Aleksandr Pavlovic Lyashko.

Milovic said that during the three-day visit opinions and information were exchanged with the highest Ukrainian officials and Promina economy experts on the internal developments of the two republics and countries. Scopes for the expansion of economic cooperation, particularly in the framework of upcoming changes in the business and foreign-trade relations of individual work collectives in the Soviet Union and in the Ukraine were also discussed.

Milovic said also that very beneficial and concrete talks were held on further scientific-technical, and cultural-educational cooperation, student and teacher exchange programs, etc.

According to Milovic talks on research-development tasks were especially substantive. Some of the programs have already been realized, especially between Croatian and Ukrainian economy institutes on seed corn. Cooperation in the area of information and cybernetics is also expected. Discussions covered co-production and joint ventures.

Milovic assessed that Croatian-Ukrainian trade could rise from the current 7 million dollars worth to 15 million worth this year. The target is [figure indistinct] million dollars worth a year.

Republic of Croatia Premier Ante Milovic met in Moscow with First Vice Chairman of the Soviet Council of Minister Geydar Aliyev.

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CSO: 2800/197

SERBIAN JOURNALISTS DISCUSS 'SOLIDARITY FUND'

AUL21323 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 87 p 6

[Excerpts] The general meeting of the Serbian Journalists Association, which will review the results of the work conducted in the last 2 years and elect the new Presidium of the association, will be held in the first half of May. This was decided last night at the session of the Presidium of the Serbian Journalists Association.

The Presidium of the Serbian Journalists Association also discussed the latest situation created by the initiative for setting up the so-called Solidarity Fund and the reaction of the public to some actions connected with the assessment of the activities of the Initiating Committee of the Fund. In a discussion which lasted several hours and in which the majority of the Presidium members took part, the political platform of the Fund, whose program tasks--particularly clearly expressed in the so-called "Announcement No 8" and the "Draft Program of the Fund"--are obviously aimed at creating an opposition political organization, was most energetically condemned. It was specially pointed out in the discussion that the noted phenomenon of the manipulation of the signatures of journalists and members of the Serbian Journalists Association was in sharp contrast with ethics, particularly journalists' ethics. This calls for an energetic differentiation between the members of the Serbian Journalists Association and those who by manipulating signatures, have remained in the so-called Initiating Committee of the Fund.

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CSO: 2800/197

STATISTICS ON NUMBER OF CRIMES IN SERBIA GIVEN

AU092045 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 87 p 9

[Z. Radisavljevic report: "Equal Before the Law"]

[Excerpts] In the period 1981-85 on the territory of the SR of Serbia, 221,809 adults were convicted of criminal offences, out of which 74.2 percent were Serbs, 7.3 percent Albanians, and 18.5 percent members of other peoples, nationalities, and ethnic groups. In the same period in the SR of Serbia, 976 persons were convicted for the criminal act of working against the foundations of socialist self-managing social system and the security of the SFRY: 87.9 percent were Albanians, 7.7 percent Serbs, and 4.4 percent were members of other peoples, nationalities, and members of other ethnic groups.

In the same period in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, 47,594 adult persons were convicted. The majority of those convicted were Serbs (56.2 percent) followed by members of other nationalities (43.2 percent), and Albanians (0.6 percent). In the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo the number of people convicted was 17,800. The majority of them were Albanian (76.3 percent), Serbs (12.6 percent) and others (11 percent). [figures as published]

Since 1983 the courts in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have been keeping a special record of criminal cases to the detriment of Serbs and Montenegrins caused by Albanians. In the period 1983-85 there were 2,057 such cases. The courts have already dealt with 1,704 cases.

After the counterrevolution and particularly since 1984, attacks by groups of individuals or individuals on small shops owned by Albanians have become more frequent. In the last 3 years on the territory of the SR of Serbia (without provinces) 222 such attacks were registered. In 48 actions with the purpose of destroying property, 74 persons were uncovered. One should also say that due to negligible damage in 157 cases, the shop owners did not file charges.

Out of the total number of charges filed for the criminal act of provoking nationalist, racist and religious hatred, and causing divisions and intolerance (SFRY Penal Code Article 134) 11 persons were sentenced to time ranging from 3 to 5 months; 5 were found not guilty, while the trial of 6 people is still going on. Three minors were ordered to submit to the educational measure of intensified supervision by respective organs from 1 to 3 years.

SFRY GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS STAND ON ISRAEL, S. KOREA

No Re-establishment of Israeli Ties

LD212338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1855 GMT 21 Apr 37

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--Since relations between Yugoslavia and Israel were broken off in 1967, Israel has carried out a series of aggressive actions against Arab countries which have been widely condemned by the international community and democratic forces throughout the world. Up to the present, Israel's conduct and stand has shown no change which would indicate that it has abandoned its policy of aggression, occupation and annexation and thus it has proffered no opportunity and has not created the conditions for the renewal of contacts and re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

The above is the essence of the Yugoslav Government's reply to a question posed by Assembly of Yugoslavia delegate Janex Lukac regarding relations between Yugoslavia and Israel. The reply stressed that on 30 May, 1935, the Yugoslav State Presidency concluded that there were no major changes in Israel's policy which would necessitate a review of Yugoslavia's relations with this country.

The reply sets out that Yugoslavia has regarded the Jewish people's aspirations to have their own state positively and with understanding. It actively supported its creation, profoundly convinced that the state--a land inhabited by the survivors of the Nazi genocide--would be a firm champion of peace and peace-loving cooperation and would respect the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Yugoslavia, the reply stresses, was among the first countries to recognize Israel and establish diplomatic relations with it. It has also, as far as possible and in harmony with the well-known principles, endeavoured to contribute to surmounting the problems in Israeli-Arab relations.

Upholding as it has always done, Israel's [right] to existence within international recognized borders and its right to live in peace and develop, Yugoslavia expects Israel, for its part, to respect the same rights of the Arab countries and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Two years following the break-off of diplomatic relations, the Yugoslav Government decided to continue regular trade relations with Israel and in 1970 a list of goods which were not permitted to be exported to Israel was drawn up. Annual trade between the two countries in recent years amounts to between 40 and 60 million dollars and in 1986 to 35 million dollars.

The two countries maintain fairly regular contacts in the fields of science, culture, sport and at other gatherings organized by international associations. The tourist exchange has also yielded relatively good results.

Contacts are also maintained by non-government institutions and Israeli cultural and public figures frequently visit Yugoslavia. Contacts are also maintained with prominent, progressive committed Israeli figures and Yugoslavia is interested in making contact with all those who are prepared to commit themselves to the policy and principles which would lead to a solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue and to Israel's lasting security, the reply regarding relations between Yugoslavia and Israel sets out.

Peaceful Reunification Favored

LD212350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG)—Setting up of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and South Korea would not contribute to a peaceful reunification of Korea, but to efforts for perpetuating its division. Yugoslavia is for a peaceful reunification of Korea without any outside interference and for withdrawal of all foreign troops. Yugoslavia supports all initiatives leading to this goal. The above explanation was contained in the Yugoslav Government's reply to the question of why Yugoslavia has not established diplomatic relations with South Korea posed in the assembly here.

The non-existence of diplomatic relations has been no obstacle to commercial relations between the two countries, the reply also had it.

The value of Yugoslav-South Korean trade was ten million dollars last year. Yugoslav enterprises feeling an economic interest in it have been maintaining relations with South Korean companies, but without including official Yugoslav bodies in this, the Yugoslav Government's reply added.

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ACTIVITIES OF ZAIRE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER

Received by Hasani

LD172150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Liyonda Ekila, the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation of Zaire, who is staying in our country as a guest of the Federal Executive Council.

In the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, particular mention was made of the ways to further promote cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire. They assessed that there are realistic opportunities for and interest in both countries in raising all the levels of cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, to a considerably higher level. Concrete agreements were made on this during the visit by Minister Liyonda Ekila.

Reference was also made to the most recent developments in the international situation, and the significance of involving nonaligned countries in implementing the decisions of the Harare summit was stressed.

Both sides expressed interest in a more regular exchange of views on key international questions.

The talks were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mapessa Lekwo Liengao, ambassador to the Republic of Zaire to Belgrade.

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD172343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ekila Liyonda, Zairean state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, who is visiting Yugoslavia, have expressed satisfaction with the successful development of cooperation between the two nonaligned countries. The ministers expressed the readiness of Yugoslavia and Zaire to continue their dialogue at the highest political level

and to cooperate within the Nonaligned Movement and other international institutions based on the original principles of nonalignment.

During today's meeting, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, Dizdarevic and Liyonda assessed that economic cooperation between the two countries is developing particularly successfully in the area of investments. Ekila Liyonda expressed satisfaction with the very extensive and high-quality work being carried out by Energoinvest of Sarajevo, which is constructing a long-distance electric power line in Zaire of key importance for the country's economy. She expressed the Zairean Government's readiness to enable other Yugoslav enterprises to take part in the construction of investment projects and to implement the 5-year plan for economic development.

Among international topics, the activity of nonaligned countries and the situation in Southern Africa dominated the talks. Both sides stressed the great importance of the decisions of the eighth summit in Harare and their positive influence on current international trends and the intensification of the movement's activities.

The two sides stressed the need for further organized activity by the non-aligned countries to assist the front-line countries and liberation movements. The importance of the "Africa fund" was particularly stressed, as was the need for participation in it--not just by nonaligned countries, but also by all other states and institutions that support the process of liberating Namibia and other territories in Southern Africa.

The role of the United Nations and the need to resolve important international problems within the world organization was emphasized. Mention was made of the difficult position of the developing countries and the debt problem, and of the need for nonaligned countries to get involved in resolving this whole issue. To this end, the importance that both countries attach to forming a South-South commission within the framework of the nonaligned countries was stressed.

The guest from Zaire spoke, in particular, about relations with neighbouring countries and the interest in strengthening cooperation with these states at the regional and global level.

This concluded the Yugoslav-Zairean ministerial level talks. The guest from Zaire is to leave Yugoslavia this afternoon.

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ENVOY TO IRAQ CONVEYS MIKULIC MESSAGE TO RAMADAN

LD060359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0310 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Apr (TANJUG)--Dzevad Mijezinovic, SFRY ambassador to Iraq, paid a visit today to Taha Yasin Ramadan al-Jazrawi, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, and conveyed to him a written message from Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC. The message is reported to relate to topical issues of bilateral economic cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries.

In his conversation with Ramadan, Ambassador Mijezinovic raised a number of problems concerning the current operations of Yugoslav work organizations in Iraq, including the question of deferred payments. As is known, about 100 Yugoslav firms operate in that country, and about 7,000 Yugoslav experts and workers are involved in investment projects. In terms of the value of total economic cooperation, Iraq is Yugoslavia's first economic partner among developing countries.

Revolution Command Council member Ramadan thanked President Mikulic for the efforts to find mutually acceptable solutions to open issues in economic relations, in the interest of further cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia.

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BRIEFS

MIKULIC MEETS COLOMBIAN MINISTER--Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--The developing countries have to pay more attention to better organized utilization of their own resources and to mutual cooperation in scientific and technological development in order to avoid the danger of technological colonialism, Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and Colombian Minister of Economic Development Miguel Alfonso Merino Gordillo noted in their talks here today. Merino is currently on a visit to Yugoslavia. During the meeting, special emphasis was placed on the importance of Yugoslavia's and Colombia's continued commitment to the struggle for the implementation of the Nonaligned Movement's principles in order to strengthen world peace and cooperation. Mikulic and Merino also stressed the two countries' orientation towards developing stable and continuous economic cooperation, which it was suggested should also be extended to include the more advanced forms. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 23 Apr 87 LD] /9274

FILIPOVIC MEETS GREEK COMMUNIST--Athens, 25 Apr (TANJUG)--Secretary General of the Greek Communist Party (KKE-INT) Leonidas Kyrokos today conferred with Slobodan Filipovic, executive secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency, about a programme of Greece's new party of the left now being founded. They discussed cooperation between the LCY and the new party being transformed out of the KKE-INT with the aim to rally all progressive forces in the country. Filipovic is heading an LCY delegation to the current founding congress of Greece's new party held under the slogan "New left for new demands." The five-day congress ends tomorrow in adopting party documents and election leadership. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1405 GMT 25 Apr 87 LD] /9274

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA--Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Guatemala have established diplomatic relations. It is stressed in a statement, announced simultaneously in both countries, that the governments of the SFRY and the Republic of Guatemala have decided to establish diplomatic relations in accordance with the principles and goals of the United Nations charter, and because of a common desire to develop and advance bilateral relations and cooperation. The Yugoslav ambassador in Mexico will also be accredited to Guatemala. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0747 GMT 21 Apr 87 LD] /9274

LCY STUDY DELEGATION TO POLAND--Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG)--Within the framework of the LCY-PZPR cooperation program an LCY study delegation led by Krste Markovski, member of the LCY Central Committee, left Belgrade for Warsaw today. The delegation also includes Dr Arif Tanovic, member of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 8 Apr 87 LD/ 9274

CULAFIC 'SATISFIED' WITH SECURITY SITUATION--Dobroslov Culafic, FEC member and federal secretary for internal affairs, addressing the political aktiv of the Niksic Commune has assessed that regardless of the complexity of the conditions under which we lived and worked last year and in the first months of this year, we must be satisfied with the security situation in the country. The federal secretary stressed that the most vociferous and aggressive at present are individuals and groups working from the positions of the bourgeois right. The struggle against them must be predominantly waged in the ideological sphere. It is a matter of an open ideological front, in which the LC and other subjective forces can and must resist with political and ideological actions. State organs, including the internal affairs organs, have their place in this. They will carry out their part of obligations whenever the law is infringed and constitutional order is endangered. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 87 AU] /9274

BOR TOXIC GAS CLOUD--The citizens of Bor this morning faced yet another big emission of toxic gas from local industry. Brana Filipovic reports: [Begin Filipovic recording] This morning between 0630 and 0800 Bor was covered in a thick cloud of toxic gas. The people responsible for this were the employees of the sulfuric acid factory, who did not handle the technological process properly. This is one of the conclusions of the meeting of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Bor Commune, which has just ended. The cloud of toxic gas caused a great disturbance among the citizens and affected the health of some citizens. The Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection did not accept the explanation given by the officials from the sulfuric acid factory and demanded that the responsible organs take the usual steps immediately. A similar incident also caused by negligence happened 2 years ago. [End Filipovic recording] [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 87 AU] /9274

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